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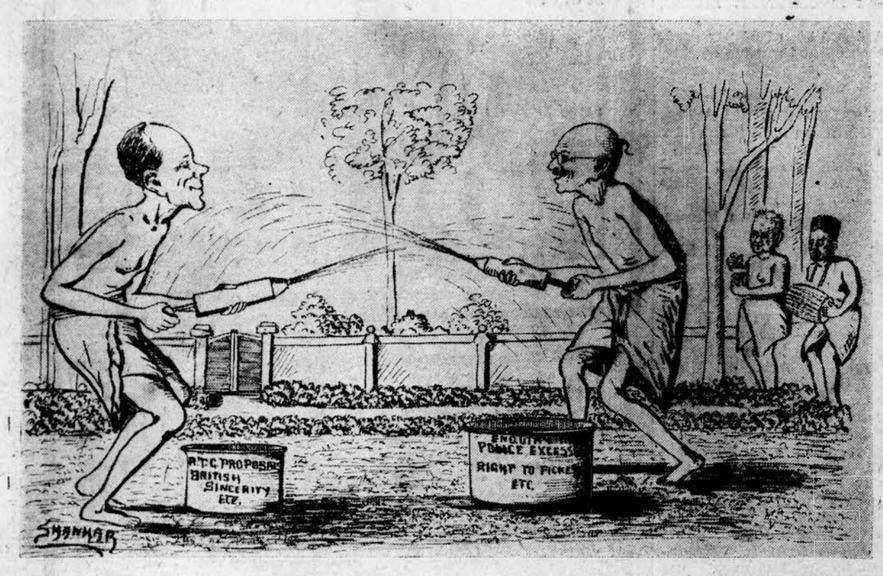
VOL. XIX NO. 52— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN SIGHT?

"HOLI" AMENITIES IN VICEREGAL LODGE



WORKING COMMITTEE APPROVES OF NEW DRAFT FORMULA.

Conditional Return Of Confiscated Lands.

RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE SALT ON SEA-COAST CONCEDED.

Gandhi-Irwin Conversations Continue Till Night.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 3.

Conversations between Mahatma Gandhi and Sir George Schuster commenced at 11 this morning.

The story that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru stated that a settlement had been reached is probably due to a misinterpretation of the desire expressed by him and Mr.Jayakar to leave Delhi as in their opinion negotiations had reached a stage when their presence might not be needed.

They sent a note to this effect to Mahatma Gandhi, who promptly replied, "You must not leave. Your presence here is indispensable. There are many difficulties yet to be smoothed over."

Mr. Jayakar, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Sastri are accordingly staying on.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, March 3.

After about two hours with Sir George Schuster Mahatma Gandhi returned to Dr. Ansari's residence. He looked tired and straightaway went to bed. He will proceed to Viceroy's House at two in the afternoon to resume his conversations with Lord Irwin at 2-30. Indications are that Irwin-Gandhi negotiations may not conclude this evening.

MAHATMA AT VICEROY'S HOUSE.

(Later).—Mahatma Gandhi returned to Viceroy's House at 2-30. The talks were resumed and are expected to last the whole afternoon.—A. P.

Mahatma Gandhi.

GANDHI-SCHUTER AGREEMENT.

—:o:—

Liberty To Make Salt Conceded.

NEW DELHI, March 3.

It is understood that a general agreement has been reached between Mahatma Gandhi and Sir George Schuster, under which it is said that the people on the sea coast can pick, manufacture and sell salt, thereby using nature's gift.

Acknowledgement of this principle is not likely to interfere with the Government salt monopoly under which Government supplies salt to the major portion of India. The text of the formula is not available.

The Gandhi-Schuster agreement on principle overcomes another important obstacle and clears the path for the settlement of Congress participation in Round Table Conference.—A. P.

—:o:—

CONFISCATED LANDS TO BE RESTORED.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 3.

With reference to a solution of the principal outstanding point namely, restoration of confiscated lands, it is believed that Government is willing to concede the restoration provided payment of arrears of land revenue is made.

But this proposal apparently meets with opposition from certain members of the Congress Executive

The Viceroy's Executive Council meets again this evening.—A. P.

CONVERSATIONS TO BE RESUMED AT 9 P.M.

—:o:—

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 3.

The Viceroy's Executive Council dispersed at 8 p.m. It reviewed the lines of Gandhi-Irwin agreement.

Mr. Gandhi returns to Viceroy's House within an hour to discuss the settlement, as it emerges after the Viceroy's Executive Council's suggestions.—A. P.

CONVERSATIONS TERMINATED.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 3.

Gandhi-Irwin conversations terminated at 6-40 p.m. and will be resumed to-night.—A. P.

SETTLEMENT TAKEN FOR GRANTED ?

—:o:—

Working Committee Approves Of Main Line Of Proposals

NEW DELHI, Mar. 3.

That a settlement out of the Gandhi-Irwin conversations is now taken for granted is indicated by the fact that informal talks today at Gandhiji's head-quarters related to the reconstitution of the Round Table Conference, its first session in India and the concluding phase in London.

Though Mahatma Gandhi observed silence he exchanged notes with Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar.

The Congress Working Committee approved of the main line of the Gandhi-Irwin proposals.

The extremist wing is somewhat disappointed, but the general feeling prevailed that responsibility for breakdown on terms of truce should not fall on the Congress shoulders, as it would have an adverse effect on the country. On the other hand they wished to face the constitutional problems with a view to test British sincerity.

It is understood that H. E. the Viceroy has asked Sir George Schuster to meet Mahatma Gandhi to-morrow morning and to bring to Lord Irwin before he meets Mahatma Gandhi at 2-30 in the afternoon a settled formula on the salt law controversy.

Political circles expect that a settlement will be announced to-morrow giving a Gandhi-Irwin agreement.

A very cheerful atmosphere prevails that a way will be found out of the impasse.

It is said that the Viceroy has withdrawn his original proposals which caused the Congress Working Committee to reject them.—A. P.

AGREEMENT ON SALT LAWS REACHED

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Mar. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi's conversations on the Salt Laws with Sir George Schuster which lasted two hours were not unsatisfactory. Mahatma Gandhi rested for one hour before proceeding to the Viceroy's House to resume his talks with the Viceroy.—A. P.

AGREEMENT ON SALT LAWS REACHED.

(LATER.)

An agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Sir George Schuster on the salt laws has been reached.

TEGART CHARGED WITH MURDER.

—:o:—

Sequel To Chandernagar Raid.

A CALCUTTA SENSATION.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

A Complaint of Mr. Sasadhar Acharya and his wife against Sir Charles Tegart, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta and other British officers on charges of murder and various other offences under the Penal Code in connexion with the Chandernagore Raid where certain alleged absconders of the Chittagong Armoury Raid took shelter, was directed to be heard by Justices Lort Williams and S. P. Ghose on the 5th inst.

Mr. Jitendramohan Banerji for the petitioners said it was reported that Sir Charles Tegart was about to leave India. If that was true counsel would appeal to the Court as justices of peace to see that Sir Charles did not leave till the disposal of the case as the offence he was charged with was a serious one and in his opinion a prima facie case had been made out.

The Advocate General for the Crown said he had not heard of any such report. If it was Sir Charles' intention to run away he would not have been represented by Counsel at the present moment.

The Court fixed the hearing for Thursday next.—A. P. Special.

WORKING COMMITTEE APPROVES OF DRAFT PROPOSALS.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 3.

Mahatma Gandhi after returning from the Viceroy's House immediately attended to prayer and thereafter discussed for an hour and a half with the Working Committee members the draft formula already alluded to. There was all round support given to it by the Committee and before he left again for the Viceroy's House, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar had two minutes conversation with him. Peace prospects have considerably brightened.—A. P.

GANDHIJI GAINS ONE POUND.

(From Our Special Correspondent):—

NEW DELHI, March 2.

Gandhiji has gained one pound in weight since his release from Yeravda Jail. But Dr. Ansari is said to be of opinion that Gandhiji must gain more, if he is to keep on his activities, which are considerably taxing his nerves.

Since his release Gandhiji has resumed taking goat's milk, otherwise he sticks to restricted diet he took while in jail.

Nawab of Chethari, Home Member, U. P. Government, during his recent visit to Delhi went and saw Gandhiji.

Among others who have seen Gandhiji are Nawab Sir Muzamilullan Khan of Bakrimpur, former Home Member of U. P. Government and Mrs. Shah Nawaz.

SERIOUS JUTE MILL SITUATION.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 3.

In Bengal Council to-day Sir P. C. Mitter in replying to a question said owing to acute distress in Bogra District a sum of Rs. 80,000 has been allotted as agricultural loans and further amount will be offered if required.

During the general discussion on budget Sjt. N. K. Basu criticised and increased grant to Police, as they in the name of law and Order indulged in lawless acts and even terrorised subordinate Magistrates, while Maulvi Jalaluddin Hashemy complained that inspite of the complaint to the Commissioner of Police, gambling was going on in the heart of the City ruining poor families.

UNIVERSITY FINANCE.

Sjt. Shamaprasad Mukherji, as a representative of the Calcutta University, pleaded for the early settlement of University's claim for financial assistance. Upon its very existence depended a provision of one lakh. The Governors body-guard, in his Opinion, was an anachoronism in this democratic age.

Khwaja Salimuddin opined the Government's policy in keeping 15 masses in illiteracy was making it easy for the discontented politictian to exploit the masses to advantage and only education.

Explaining why he refused Mr. Heshemys' motion the president said he had asked the move to convince him of three points namely, whether the mills were outside or inside their private rights in dismissing men, whether the mover ascribed any motives to Government for having been instrumental in any way sociation and whether there was any likelihood of any breach of public peace, as none of points were answered by the mover. The President was under impression that the mover would withdraw the motion, but he was surprised when he saw the statement as the mover had come forward with a graceful apology. He added everything had ended happily.

MUSHROOM BANKS IN BENGAL.

—:o:—

Steps To Be Taken Against Them.

CALCUTTA, Mach 2.

During interpellations to-day the attention of the Bengal Government was drawn to a large number of what are described as "Mushroom Banks" which have recently sprung up in Bengal.

Replying to Dr. N. C. Gupta Mr. Marr said no representation had been received regarding the operation of these banks but activities of a number of them were engaging the attention of the police.

Several prosecutions resulting in conviction had been initiated and Government were considering the question of further steps against them to Mr. J. M. Banerjee. Sir P. C. Mitter replied that aerial survey operations carried on in Malda District had been found satisfactory as being more accurate than ordinary methods. Government contemplates extending aerial survey operations to more districts. Replying to Mr. Santi S. ray Sir P. C. Mitter said Rs. 4,20,000 had been alloted to the districts of Rajshahi division during the current year to relieve the distress of the people.

—:o:—

C. P. DEMOCRATS SIDE WITH GOVERNMENT.

NAGPUR, Mar. 3.

In C. P. Legislative Council today Mr. Naik Rajurkar's motion for token cut urging the investigation of the emoluments paid to village Patels and Patwaris of Berar and the revision of their salaries was lost by 19 against 30.

Mr. Sapkal supported the proposal, while Mr. Chaubal of the Democratic Party opposed the same.

The Democrats voted with the Government, resulting in the defeat of the motion. Several other token cuts were carried.

SEVEN SURAT CONGRESSWOMEN JAILED.

—:o:—

Also Many Volunteers.

FOR SALUTING NATIONAL FLAG.

SURAT, March 3.

The City Magistrtte, Mr. Shaikh, delivered judgment to-day in the cases of those arrested on February 26 for entering the Castle Maidan and holding a flag salutation ceremony. Those arrested included Miss Madhumati, the ninth dictator of Surat District and Surat, six other ladies and 13 male volunteers.

The Magistrate sentenced the dictator to an aggregate term of six months S. I. on charges under Section 17 (1) and (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act, and Section 353, I. P. C. on a charge of Assaulting the police.

On charges under Section 17 (1) and (2). C. L. Act and Section 352, I. P. C. one lady volunteer was sentenced to fine of Rs. 50, in default one month's S. I. Four more ladies were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 51, in default 31 days S. I. under Section 17 (1) C. L. Act, while one lady was acquitted.

Nine male volunteers out of the 13 were sentenced to two months R. I. under Section 17 (1) C. L. Am. Act and two volunteers to 3 months R. I. under the same section, while the remaining two were discharged after warning.

Mr. Ibrahim, a young Muslim, and son of a prominent Muslim merchant of Surat, has been appointed the tenth dictator of Surat and Surat District Mr. Ibrahim is the first Muslim dictator.—A. P.

8 MADRAS WOMEN PICKETERS JAILED FOR 6 MONTHS.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Mar. 3.

The court hall was again crowded to its utmost capacity this morning when the lady picketers case was resumed. The third batch consisting of Kameswaramma and two others are charged under section 151.

The Assist. Commissioner, Mr. Anantchari, and Sub-Inspector Dinadayalu were prosecution witnesses. Other batches of the accused being brought Mr. Castellino the trying Magistrate pronounced judgment sentencing all eight ladies to six months S. I. in A Class.

Leave-taking scenes were extremely touching jails, and chorus songs rending the air. The entire city appreciated these aristocratic ladies' sacrifice. Visitors to the trial included Mrs. Margaret Cousins, Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan and numerous ladies.

"Unlawful" Panchayats Still Functioning.

(From A Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, March 3.

The Director of Information states that there is no no-tax campaign in Ankola because about Rs. 37,000 out of Rs. 52,000 of the first instalment of the revenue have been collected.

Yet recent attachments of cash boxes in shops and of rice from houses of Messrs. Nadkarni, Subbarao Nadkarni, and Shivrao Telang show that all is not well with the revenue, collection, inspite of the assurance of the Director.

The revenue not yet collected represents what the poor villager has withheld.

Unlawful panchayats of Bhavikeri and Bellikeri are functioning

—:o:—

HUBLI RYOTS' CONFERENCE

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, March 3.

Hubli Taluka Ryots' Conference was held here yesterday, Sjt. Siddappanna Hosmani, Lingayat Nationalist leader, presiding. He was taken in procession.

About 5,000 attended keenly watching proceedings late night, besides peasants from long distances many zamindars merchants present.

Resolutions were adopted, requesting the Government to remit the current year's land revenue, reduce next year's half, enforce compulsory education, endorsing Congress Independence resolution, recommending immediately unconditional release of Meerut prisoners; also other resolutions relating to village improvements.

—:o:—

"MAHARASHTRA" SEDITION CASE.

—:o:—

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST MR. OGALE.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, March 3.

In the sedition case against Mr. Ogale, editor of the "Maharashtra" a charge under Section 124A was framed to-day by Mr. Deosker, Magistrate First Class after the accused had filed a written statement pleading "not guilty." The case now adjourned to Thursday 5th instant for arguments.

REVOLUTION IN PERU.

Efforts To Communicate With Rebels.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

New York. As a result of the Navy's intervention a new Gov- of the Chief Justice Mr. Elias in- ernment has been established under the provisional presidency cluding the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy and Chief of the Army General Staff who have concertedly made a move to open communications with the Southern rebel force at Arequipa while to Northern rebels in the vicinity of Piura are seeking to end the situation that is verging on civil war.—Reuter.

A SURPRISE FOR THE VICEROY.

—:o:—

Mira As Village Girl Carries Mahatma's Food.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March. 3.

Anxicty on both sides to settle the issue quickly was responsible for the marvellous progress made to-day. Of the two last obstacles, one was completely removed and the other half-way settled. Gandhiji's heart was more on Salt Issue than on any other. He felt that the breach of Salt Law was a moral protest and that no settlement could be honourable to his side which did not acknowledge the right of people to use Nature's gifts. He always used to tell his colleagues that on this issue he would have little trouble to convince the Viceroy and so it happened. In a most businesslike manner he and Sir George Schuster drew up an agreement and handed it over to the Viceroy by 1 o'clock.

In the afternoon began the two sides to hammer out a settlement on the question of confiscated property. Mr. Emerson, the Home Secretary, was again there to help them with facts and figures. This is an issue which was particularly to the heart of Sirdar Villabhbhai Patel, but I find that most of the points on this issue have been won and that a small quarrel remains only on the reservations.

MIRA'S SURPRISE FOR VICEROY

Both the sides are in such a mood of mutual accommodation that I feel this too will be surmounted.

But what struck the Congress quarters most in to-day's story was that Miss Slade dressed in Khaddar as a typical village girl surprised the Viceroy's House by her appearance with Mahatma's food in a basket. I hear she was allowed to go into the Viceroy's room where conversations were going on so that the Viceroy had a glimpse of this most devoted votary of Mahatma and the attachment he has cultivated for one of the very race to which the Viceroy belongs This was the best proof of Mahatma's saying that he loves the Englishmen, but hates their system.

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Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale, held by Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers on the 2nd day of March, 1931, under instructions from the Vendors Mr. Noormahomed Begmahomed, Mr. Abubaker Abdul Rehman and Bai Yemnabai, widow of Mr. Esmail Begmahomed in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, dated 6th April, 1920, and Consent Judge's Order, dated 18th July, 1930, made in High Court Suits Nos. 1001 of 1911, 1035 of 1915 and 263 of 1916, our client was declared the highest bidder and the Purchaser of the undermentioned property.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, exchange, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement of otherwise howsoever, are HEREBY REQUIRED to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Memonwada Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts but according to Cadastral Survey 193.38 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1468, New No. 7225, Old Survey No. 1719 and New Survey No. 3006, and Cadastral Survey No. 1291 of Mandvi Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Memonwada Road aforesaid; on or towards the West by the Nagdevi Street; on or towards the South formerly by the property of Haji Jusab and now by the property of Peer Beramiyan Durga and on or towards the North by the property now or late of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman (since deceased) and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'B' Ward Nos. 2466 and 2364 and Street Nos. 366, 363 and 583 and New Street Nos. 366-368 and 483.

Dated this 3rd day [illegible] 1931.

AMARCHAND [illegible] AS,
Purch[illegible]

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDULHUSSEIN MAHOMEDALLI BOTI and KIKABHAI MAHOMEDALLI BOTI have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Soothar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 232 (two hundred and thirty-two) square yards and 5/9th (five-ninth) of a square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 739, and New No. 3365, Old Survey No. 3218, New Survey No. 1890 and Cadastral Survey No. 1227, Bhuleshwar Division, together with the building house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 575 Old Street Nos. 64, 66 and 68. New Street Nos. 36, and 40 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendors on or towards the West by the property of Soni Loona Veera, on or towards the North by a Sweepers Passage and beyond that by the property of Ladcooverbai, widow of Ratanji Roopji Mody and on or towards the South by the aforesaid Soothar Chawl Street.

SECONDLY:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Pension and tax tenure, situate at Soothar Chawl Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 236 (two hundred and thirty-six) square yards and 2/9th (two-ninth) of another square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 740 and 741 and Collector's New No. 3366, Old Survey Nos. 3216 and 3217 and New Survey No. 1889 and Cadastral Survey No. 1228, Bhuleshwar Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structure standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 576 Street Nos.70, 72 and 78 and New Street Nos. 30 and 34 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Jiwanji Noorbhai, on or towards the West by the property of the Vendors on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the said Soothar Chawl Street.

Dated this 3rd day of March 1931.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2626

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 169 OF 1931.

Re: Messrs. J. MEYER & CO., a firm, carrying on business in Bombay at Guido Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Debtors.

Ex parte: Miss RACHEL MEYER .. Petitioning Creditor.

On the 27th day of February, 1931, an Order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 27th day of Feb. 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
2628.

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Under instructions from Divisional Engineer, Western Wireless Division, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction TOMORROW, (THURSDAY), the 5th March 1931, at 1-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the Wireless Telegraph Building situated at Butcher Island with a view to its demolition and removal by the purchaser of the following building material available therefrom:

Uncoursed rubble masonry, brick work in lime, teak wood, panelled brick work in lime, teak panelled doors and windows, roof trusses, beams, purlions planks for ceiling Mangalore tiles, stone flags glass panes, iron bolts, nuts, straps and miscellaneous fittings, etc., etc.

N.B.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Conditions of sale will be available from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE "STAR MANSION" SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF WODEHOUSE ROAD AND FAZAL ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Rowji Sojpal, Meghji Sojpal and Palan Sojpal the transferees herein, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 6th March 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of Ibrahim Ismail Cassam the Mortgagor under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 14th May 1929 between the said Mortgagor of the one part and Dr. Ardeser Erachsha Hakim of the other part which mortgage was transferred by a Transfer of Mortgage dated 6th August 1929 made between Dr. Ardeser Erachsha Hakim of the first part, the Mortgagor of the second part and the transferees of the third part and also pursuant to a Further Charge dated the 6th day of August 1929 made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said transferees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Improvement Trust land with dwelling house standing thereon known as "Star Mansion" situate at the corner of Wodehouse Road and Fazal Road (Bombay) containing by admeasurement 1184 square yards or thereabouts known as Plot No. 35 bearing Street No. 1.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Jhavery & Co., Attorneys for the transferees at their office at No. 35 Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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TWO AMERICAN BOYS IN THE U. S. R.

AN EASTER CELEBRATION

(The two American boys, who are the authors of this series of letters worked their way over to Russia and found jobs in Moscow. Robin Kinkead as assistant to an American newspaper correspondent and his brother David as an English teacher. Their letters, addressed to their family, were written without thought of publication. The following is a further instalment of the letters which the "New Republic", New York, is publishing.)

We went to the opera house to hear "Boris Godounov." We had good seats in the parterre (got them half-price, two and a half rubles each) but the opera bored me. It was too long and had too many dull moments. In every intermission—and it seemed as if there were about a hundred of them—we would dash out to the buffet and swig some tea and have a pipe of 'mahorka,' and watch the people walking around in a circle. They actually do that. In the rooms for promenade they get in couples and walk in a circle around the room, like animals in a cage with nothing else to do. We stood on the edge blowing out clouds of 'mahorka' smoke and watching the faces of the people strolling by. There was one cute girl there, who was nicely dressed into the bargain. The girls make heroic attempts to dress well and some of the results are pleasing, but others are positively ludicrous. It's rather pathetic to see these girls trying to ape what they think are Paris fashions, instead of developing something of their own. They will probably do this later, when a lot of the bright ones come along and they get enough factories going to furnish good material to the masses.

R. K.

CHILDREN'S GREETINGS.

Spring is practically here. The sun shines warmly every day and most of the mud is dried up. The buds haven't come out on the trees yet, and the grass isn't as green as it will be, but there are wild flowers out in the country. I have discarded my big warm coat and we have both stopped wearing hats. I think I shall take a walk into the country one of these days to see what the sprink looks like out there. I never saw anything like this hot weather to bring out the kids. The yard swarms with them all day long. There's a reason for their seeming so numerous, as the people of the U. S. S. R. are multiplying at the rate of three and a half million every year, while all the other countries of western Europe put together multiply at the rate of only two and a half millions. They are a bit scrawny looking, like the French rats, but I see an occasional sturdy one. They don't seem to carry their scrawniness with them through life, though, because the men here all seem to be hardy and strong. The soldiers, especially, look healthy and well-fed. They all have that big-boned, ruddy-complexioned, Slavic look about them. Every time we stir out into the yard about ten of the little brats come rushing up to us with cries of "Hello, Uncle!" "Where are you going, Uncle?" "Good day, Uncle." They hang to our hands and trousers so that we always have a struggle before we get away from the house. They have a queer idea of play. The biggest one beats up the next size under him, and as soon as this victim can get away he beats up someone a little smaller than he, and so on down the line until he gets down to some of the little tots who have all they can do to keep on their feet much less fight. These in their turn go off and maltreat any strange cats or dogs that happen to be so unfortunate as to be snooping around the neighbourhood at the time. I suppose the dogs take it out on the cats and the cats on the rats, but I don't know.

A SHOOTING LESSON.

To-day at the Institute of Foreign Languages, while I was waiting to meet a friend who was going to arrange about some lessons for me, a young Communist girl student came up and asked me if I was a student there. I told her that I wasn't a student, but was an English teacher at AMO. Then she was interested. "Are you English?" "No, American." "How long have you been here? Why did you come? Are you a Communist? Why not? Is there a Young Communist organisation in America? How many members? You speak well for having been here so short a time. Do you like it here? How long do you intend to stay? How old are you? Why don't you join the Comsomol (Young Communists) here?" "Perhaps I shall." "We are going to have a shooting lesson in this room in a minute, won't you join us?" "With pleasure." "Have you ever studied shooting? No? Well, then, can you shoot?" "Better than you, I think." "Are there many cowboys in America now?" Her face fell when I said no. Pretty soon an army officer came and kicked every one out of the room except one man. I think just one at a time was allowed in the room. My little Communist friend sat in the dining room and went on with my quizzing. She said that she had been studying English for five months and suggested that we talk in that language for a while. We tried it but it was a failure, so we had to go back to Russian. "Are you a worker?" "No; but I worked my way over here on boats." "What does your father do? Well, if your father is an engineer, why are you a sailor?" "Because I want to write and I thought I ought to see a bit of life and the world." "Oh! Were you captain or mate or anything?" "Quite the opposite". "You ought to study science, too." "Perhaps I will." "Why aren't there any more cowboys in America?" "Because there are too many fences." (I had to resort to the sign language to explain to her what a fence is). I felt as though I had been through a third degree when I finally broke away. It was fun though. I didn't ask her name and she didn't ask mine. I think that was the one askable question she didn't ask me. If I want to see her again I can find her at the Institute any time. She was attractive, but not very pretty. Brown hair, brown eyes, healthy, good humoured.

The papers have been full of the suicide of the revolutionary poet Mayakovsky for the past few days. Everyone is trying to guess why he did it. Some say he was sick, others that he was disappointed in love, and others that he killed himself because he couldn't regulate himself to life, that he was really of the old world. (He was thirty-six years old). In his writings and public actions he was of the new, but in his private life he still clung to the old, and, tired of fighting against it, he killed himself. Others just say that all Russian poets die young and let it go at that.

D. K.

IN A CREMATORIUM.

The whole town was excited about the funeral. The road out to the crematorium that the procession was to go along was lined with people and the bus service was disrupted so that I had to walk out to the place. There were more big crowds there and I pushed through them and informed the police that I was an American correspondent and they let me right in. I also had to turn around and let the crowd know how it was, too, because they were yelling: "Hey, don't you let that guy in! How does he get that way?" When they learned that I was an American reporter they were satisfied. Inside I met my old pal, the director of the crematorium, and he introduced me to some guys with whom I talked in French. Then I met two of my Communist friends whom I used to teach at the BCHX and they pointed out the important people to me, notably the woman whom the poet had loved and mentioned in his farewell poem.

When the coffin came into the yard, carried on a truck and preceded by a military band, a bunch of guys rushed through behind it and tried to force their way into the crematorium. The police there couldn't do a thing with them, so a bunch of Red soldiers came and helped, and still they couldn't do anything until the mounted police came along and rode their horses through the mob. They even forced their horses right up on the steps of the building to disperse the gang there. After that the ceremony got under way, and I left, climbing over the back wall and finding a bus, which brought me home.

EASTERN FESTIVITIES.

To-night we are going to have a little Easter celebration at our own house. First we are going to church to see what they do there and then at twelve o'clock we are coming home to feast on 'pascha,' 'kulich' and vodka. I bought a lot of supplies for them to make the stuff with yesterday. Easter is a big day here still, although it used to be much bigger People who have lived here right along tell me that it is a relief not to have the church bells ringing all the time. It is against the law now to ring church bells. In the old days, part of the celebration was to ring bells, each person paying something for the privilege of being allowed to ring them himself. It was supposed to help their souls in some way, but it didn't help the tempers of those who were waked up early in the morning by the unholy, or rather holy, din, and kept awake at night.

R. K.

All day the streets have been dotted with people carrying 'pascha' and 'kulich' to the churches to be blessed. They carry the stuff wrapped in what looks like white dishcloths, and from each bundle an artificial flower or two sticks out. They take the 'pascha' and 'kulich' to the church, and the priest makes a cross over it with his hand and sprinkles a few drops of holy water on it. No Christian can eat the stuff with a clear conscience unless it is blessed in this way be-

(Continued on page 10.)

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Around And About The Theatreland.

—:o:—

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve its standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatre-land which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are ment to ensure that attention.

A MINISTRY OF ARTS.

—:o:—

"The publication of the Report on the National Theatre raises," observes Mr. R. Ellis Roberts in the "Author Playwright And Composer,"once more the problem, which could be easily solved, but which the English prefer to go on discussing, of the relation between the arts and the State. It could, I say be easily solved; but we have inherited a bad tradition that compels us to argue on irrelevant side-issues. For if it is agreed that art is a social function, and that the State has the duty of providing for the proper working of social functions, there can be no question that the arts should, in some way and to some extent, receive State-aid. In the past this was not questioned. There was State aid for the arts, and often a vigorous measure of State control. It is here our difficulty arises. Most artists detest the idea of State control, and would cheerfully abandon all thought of State aid rather than countenance any kind of supervision. This seems to me short-sighted. There are many arguments in favour of anarchy, but there is one decisive argument against it; no society, however simple, will endure it. At present we 'have' State supervision of the arts. It works crudely, capriciously and generally with no conspicuous intelligence; but it is in existence, and no Government could afford officially to abandon it. There seems no reason, then, why if the State will intervene in matters of art, it should not intervene by way of patronage as well as of suppression or restriction.

NATIONAL WELL-BEING.

What then could be done? No one would suggest that the Home Office or the Board of Trade should add to their labours the task of looking after the arts of the country. We need a new machine, with new men, and an unhampered policy, if we are to recognise the arts as one of the greatest sources of national well-being. We have, of course, the nucleus of such a recognition. There are the National Galleries, the British Museum, the great Kensington Museums, the Royal Academy; even drama keeps the shadow of State patronage in the titles of three Theatres Royal, of Covent Garden, Drury Lane and the Hay-market. Of recent years we have had certain buildings scheduled as national possessions—tardily following the good example of France. Yet we still hesitate to be thorough. If a lovely country-side is sold for building-sites, we have no official, authoritative body that can say immediately—This must not be done. We are threatened year after year with the demolition of the Adelphi houses, and the last of old Chelsea is already doomed to destruction. And how, the sceptic may ask, can any State department help? Was it not a State department that calmly organised and ruthlessly achieved the death of Regent Street?

Here comes my point. Desolations of that kind will continue unless and until we have a strongly manned Ministry of Arts—a department which shall have the same absolute power in matters aesthetic as the Treasury has in matters financial. Its powers indeed would be wider in scope, for it must have power to interfere with private owners, owners who commit the most unpardonable of all public nuisances—take away that which, however unconsciously, feeds the spirit of beauty in people, and substitute things that clog their hearts with disheartening ugliness.

The practical working out of such a scheme need present no difficulties. Although there must be a State department, with national powers, in practice much of its work would be decentralised, just as much of the work of the Inland Revenue is decentralised; and I am optimistic enough to believe that the task of preserving or providing beauty for people might arouse in the servants of the State an enthusiasm at least as strong as the task of assessing incomes and extracting taxes.

MINISTER'S DUTIES.

What would be the duties of a Ministry of Art? I am insufficiently acquainted with the departmental details of such ministries in those countries where they exist, to advise a general copying of any particular country's plan; but I have clear ideas what work I would assign to such a ministry. First it would be granted powers that would enable it to override some of the restrictive legislation that hampers existing bodies. I believe, for instance, that the British Museum has no power to give, or lend on a 999 years' lease, duplicate treasures; this should be remedied, so that provincial libraries and galleries could have beautiful books and water-colours, etchings and drawings.

The Minister would have the supervision of the national theatre and the national opera house; in time, no doubt, such theatres would be started outside of London. In the meantime, it should be in the power of the Ministry to order from the Treasury a State grant to such admirable enterprises as The British Drama League, various local dramatic societies, an enterprise like Sir Barry Jackson's, and the different music clubs that flourish in quite small country places."

Not Just Chance

—:o:—

FOR LEW AYRES

Mr. Ayres reveals in the "Silent Screen" the method by which stardom is achieved in the West. It is not one-fourth as easy as it seems to be in India.

"And then Mr. Bern recommended me to Lewis Milestone for "All Quiet on the Western Front." Milestone promised to give me a test and forgot about it. I called him up once—and he said, "I can't talk to you now. Come around Monday to see me."

But when I called on Monday he wasn't even there—he had forgotten all about it.

Time dragged on. And the starting date for "All Quiet" drew nearer and they still had nobody to play the lead. Ivan heard they were resting everybody in town for the part so he and I arranged through the casting office at Universal for a test for me.

It sounds like supreme conceit but I had a feeling as soon as I made the test that I was going to get the part—and I did.

But what an agony I went through during the first two weeks of that engagement! We rehearsed and rehearsed and George Cukor, the dialogue director, used to make me go over and over and over scenes until I was a nervous wreck. He didn't understand my disposition; I didn't understand his.

The climax came when we were rehearsing the scene where I was sitting by Ben Alexander's bed in the hospital when he was dying. That scene got under my skin. Real tears rolled down my cheeks.

Mr. Cukor looked at me and said, "I don't think so much of that."

And I thought, "I can't stand this. I'd sooner give up pictures entirely." As I got into my car that night to go home I made up my mind I was through. Billy Bakewell was standing there as I slammed the door and said, "See you to-morrow."

"Like fun you will," I retorted.

He asked what I meant and when I told him he was horrified. He talked to me and reasoned with me for over an hour. And right now, I think if it hadn't been for Billy I would probably never have gone back.

After that I came to understand Mr. Cukor and knew that he went over things so often it was simply because he couldn't take a chance on a scene being less than perfect. I know now that without him I'd never have been a success in "All Quiet"—and I am not trying to take any credit away from Mr. Milestone, either. The two of them together put me across. And today there are no opinions I value more than theirs.

Why I Go To The Pictures

—:o:—

By ARTHUR GROOM

Because I want to miss possible callers at my flat.

Because I like to see other people doing the things I haven't (a) the time, (b) the courage, or (c) the inclination to do. I refer to robbing banks, throwing things at people I dislike, making violent love to strange girls or singing songs in public.

Because I want to get certain tunes out of my head by taking in new ones.

Because I hope that, one of these fine days, the camera will slip in a bathroom scene and that the Censor will be too busy to notice the result.

Because I want to see Buster Keaton's first smile.

Because I want to make perfectly certain that it is impossible for me to choose a seat behind a small man, or next door to a woman who is too interested in the films to talk.

Because Marie Dressler's ugliness positively fascinates me.

Because other people tell Marjorie to be quiet when she insists upon telling me about the new dress she hopes to persuade me to buy for her.

Because I hope someone will pinch my car whilst I am in the theatre, and, if they do, I can buy a real car with the insurance money.

Because it makes me laugh to head an historical character making love with an American accent.

Because I'm madly in love with 76 film actresses, and I find it quite easy to make myself believe that they are smiling at me in their "close-ups."

Because I can keep warm without having to get the coal in.

Because I haven't got to worry about getting home in the middle of the night, as is the case when I go to the theatre.

Because I like to think that I'm helping some poor film "star" to make do with only six cars and not more than eighteen servants.

Because I love to see the tickets shoot out at the pay-desk.

Because I'm waiting for the "General" outside to announce that there is standing room only in the five-and-nines, but plenty of seats in the one-and-threes.

Because I'm hoping that one of these days the words of the film won't match the action, and I shall hear Wallace Beery declare that he just jumped into his step-ins, powdered his nose and came along, or listen to a dog-fight in the middle of a love scene.

Because I'm hoping that I shall ultimately be able to creep into the two-and-four with a nine-penny ticket. So far I've tried 649 times, but "Hope" is my middle name.

Because the names of the people who directed, photographed, wrote adapted, arranged or distributed the films are so funny and original that I'm known amongst my friends as the "Universal Name Provider for Babies, Houses, Boats and Cars."

Because I am wondering just how far the Censor will let Mr. Walt Disney go before he cries "Enough," and "Mickey" is shown as a Sunday Schoolmaster.

These are 'some' of the reasons why I go to the "pictures," but the "real" reason is because it's cheaper than taking my wife round the shops, and also because—well, because I enjoy the "pictures."—"Film Weekly."

"MOST NEEDED IN THE TALKIES."

—:o:—

Whenever Samuel Goldwyn comes here on a visit, we may take is for granted that some white hope of the British stage or screen is destined for Hollywood. But lately his passion for collecting British artistes has taken a new turn. Realising, with his habitual shrewdness, that good stories and good dialogue are the things most needed in the talkies, he has inaugurated the excellent policy of engaging prominent authors to write original screen plays on a royalty basis, on the same terms as are customary with stage plays. Some months ago, it will be remembered he persuaded Frederick Lonsdale to go to Hollywood and write Ronald Colman's latest talkie, "The Devil to Pay."

As a follow-up to this, he has arranged with Michael Arlen and Walter Hackett (the latter, of course, is the author of "Sorry You've Been Troubled," "The Way To Treat a Woman," etc.) to go over to America and collaborate on the next Colman feature, tentatively titled "What Fun Frenchmen have."

Another playwright who has recently left London for Hollywood is John Van Druten, author of "Young Woodley." He has written an original story, "New Morals," for Ruth Chatterton.—"Shadowland."

FIRST DANCE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Next summer there will take place, "The Dance" informs its readers, in New York City, the first American Dance Congress ever to be held. It will be sponsored by the Concert Dancers' League, the organisation of dancers formed last season to combat the various conditions unfavourable to their work. The League, headed by Agnes de Mille, has appointed a Committee to formulate plans for this Congress, the purpose of which, officially stated, is to widen the public for concert dancing.

PRODUCER'S ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

Some time back a Producers' Association was formed in Bombay—but since then nothing has been heard of it. We expected it to do a lot of spade work in the line. But expectations, more often than not, are rarely fulfilled. Let us hope that it would be doing some real and solid work in future.—"Moving Picture Monthly."

CENSORSHIP A PROBLEM.

—:o:—

Censorship is another problem. In India the Censor Board is appointed by the Government. But we think that some alterations should be made about the composition of the Board. Two more elected members should be admitted in the Board. One member to be elected by the Producers, and one by the members of the Legislative Council. Election of the former would make it easy for the Board to understand the peculiar difficulties of the Producers.—"Moving Picture Monthly."

MUSIC IN THE MAKING

—:o:—

In an interesting article in the current number of the "Sangeet," the newly started quarterly journal of Hindusthani Music, offers specific problems for discussion by those interested in the reform and advancement of Indian music. Some of the problems mentioned by the journal include "the realisation of the distinction of platform music, stage-music, chamber music, temple music and so forth. ..... Instrumental music, concert music orchestration."

THE PLAYERS AND THE PLAY-GOERS COMMUNICATE.

—:o:—

The advancement of screen art and industry would be decidedly, facilitated if the players and the play-goers mutually communicate their ideas and opinions, their appreciation and comments.

Here is a correspondent who would like to suggest some technical improvement for the Talkies. He says that the defects observed in the recent talkie "shorts" at the Empress and the Rialto could be remedied "either by proportionate allowance of the sound while exposing or by proper printing." He adds that "intensity of the sound-track helps." The producers should therefore, allow sufficient volume of sound to reach the photo-electric cells in the first place. Or else, he remarks, they should remedy the oversight in printing."

STUDY CINEMATOGRAPHY.

Another suggestion is for the scientific study of cinematography from a correspondent who is prepared to assist, if there is adequate response, amateurs with technical instruction and laboratory facilities. The technical instruction will include assistance in standard, sub-standard and off-standard sizes of films as well as in the practical projection of prepared film.

SCREEN CLUBS.

A very important and valuable suggestion emanates from an expert who insists, rightly, that we should now form Screen Clubs, where educational films should be constantly shown.

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P. O. Basavangudi, BANGALORE.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-15 p.m.—Gramophone Records. 7-0 p.m.—James Bhalerao's vocal music (a blind singer); and Mahomed Khan's Surbahar solo.

A TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

The following telegraph offices namely Lingah and Lingah Radio in the Persian Gulf are closed for all telegrams.

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL.

The Fellowship School Campfire will be held at 7 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), in the School garden.

—:o:—

PRESENT SITUATION!

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. in Bhuleshwar Kumbhar Tukadas, when prominent speakers will address on the "present situation".

—:o:—

ADULT SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

With a view to secure adult franchise, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and some of his friends propose to hold an informal meeting of those who sympathise with this object, for discussing the desirablity and if necessary for establishing an Adult Suffrage League, to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road.

—:o:—

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Asst. Secretary of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Limited, Bombay, has issued the following:—

"The Office of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Limited, will remain closed to-day (Wednesday) on account of Dhuleti (Holi) and not on the 5th inst. (Thursday), as announced the Chamber's Calendar. The members shall, therefore suspend their business on the above date."

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Hesione" arrived at Suez on the evening of 28th ultimo.

The Steamer Clan Macnab left Liverpool on Saturday.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Moji for Bombay on February 28 and is due to arrive on March 27 via usual ports.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on March 1, and is due to arrive on March 12 via Colombo.

PROGRAMME.

1. Lighting the Camp-fire.
2. Cobbler's song, Sushil IV Std.
3. Physical feats, Boys.
4. Silent Knight (Drama), Girl-guides.
5. English Folk Dance, Bluebirds.
6. Kaviraj (Gujerathi Drama), Students.
7. Garba Girl Students.
8. 'The Bells' (English One Act Play), Sjt. C. C. Mehta.
9. Chorus.
10. Refreshments.
11. Jana-gana-mana.

MEETING FOR BHAGAT SINGH

Under the auspices of the Young Patriots' League a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Thursday) in Matunga at 8-30 P.M. in the open Maidan opp. Nepoo Hall when Messrs. Mahomed Ali Kasuri, and others will speak on Bhagat Singh and others.

NEW "G" WARD DICTATOR

—:o:—

It is understood that Mr. Jayant Madhavrao Diwadkar has been appointed the "G" ward (Dadar) Dictator in the place of Mr. D. J. Nadkarni, who was sentenced to 9 months R. I. on Monday the 2nd inst.

VOTE DOWN ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

—:o:—

Dadar Voters' Mandate To City Fathers.

The following is a copy of the letter posted to the Municipal Corporators of the "G" Ward, namely Mr. Meharbax, Mr. P. G. Sastrabudhe, Mr. I. S. Patel, Mr. Androlis (Solicitor), and Dr M.C. Javle (J. P.) by the voters of that ward:—

To The City Fathers of the "S" Ward Dadar.

Sir,—I the undersigned, D. V. Javle the Publicity Officer of "G" Ward, bring to your notice that at a public meeting of the Municipal Voters of the "G" Ward held at Tilak Maidan on Sunday the 1st March under the presidentship of Moulana Abdul Kader Kasuri, when the following resolution was duly proposed by Mr. Gopalbhai Shah and seconded by Mr. Krishna Iyar and declared unanimously passed.

"This public meeting of the Municipal voters of "G" (Dadar) Ward strongly opposes the proposals of civic addresses to the retiring Viceroy and the new Viceroy and calls upon the elected representatives of this Ward in the Municipal Corporation to vote against the proposals.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

—:o:—

Dr. Murray Charged

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Monday morning ordered the issue of notice and summons for the immediate production of certain account books in respect of a complaint that was lodged in the Court by Framji Dhanjibhoy Bambotwalla charging Dr. Murray (alias Amarnath Arya) with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation.

The complainant in his information stated that the accused was the Managing Director of a joint stock company known as Indian National Industries. In October last year the accused had advertised for a cashier and the complainant was employed in this capacity on a salary of a Rs. 150 per month. The complainant was asked to furnish security of Rs. 2,000 which he refused to do but he notified his willingness to furnish a cash certificate for that amount. The accused is then alleged to have requested the complainant to purchase sahres of the company and in consequence, the complainant purchased 70 shares. The complainant further alleged that the accused recovered a sum of Rs. 1,050 more than he was entitled to by the transaction. The complainant also stated that when he joined the company he discovered that the accused was not keeping any account books but he intended charging the accused for this separately under the Indian Companies' Act.

"POTATO KING'S" CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

—:o:—

Suit Dismissed With Costs

Judgment was delivered on Monday in the High Court by the Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia in the case in which Mr. Burjor Framroze R. Joshi, the "Potato King" filed a suit against Messrs. the Clan Line of Steamers Ltd., to recover a sum of Rs. 99,050 as damages.

It will be recalled that the plaintiff carried on business in potatoes and onions on a large scale in Bombay under the name and style of Messrs. R. E. Dadachanjee & Co., and had filed a suit to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 99,050 for damages in respect of a cargo of 508 tons of potatoes, onions and garlic shipped at Naples in November 1923, on board the defendant's s.s. "Clan Ranold" for being carried to Bombay.

The suit was dismissed with costs. The costs to include the costs of the examination of Mr. Macniven and of the examination of the witnesses at Naples on Commission.

VANDALISM IN PESHAWAR ISLAMIA COLLEGE

—:o:—

Students' Protest

PESHAWAR, Mar. 2.

On the night of February 22nd and 23rd, a forcible entry was made into the main hall of the Islamia College five miles from Peshawar. The hall contained two large portraits, one of which was of late Sir George Roos Keppel who was Chief Commissioner of North West Frontier Province from 1908 to 1919. This portrait was slashed and disfigured with a sharp instrument, and a portion of the canvas on which head was painted was entirely removed. On February 26th a meeting was held at the Islamia College of students belonging to the Association known as the Khyber Union. A resolution was passed recording their sense of deep horror and profound indignation at the cowardly act of vandalism by which the portrait of an illustrious patron of the college, Sir George Roos Keppel, had been disfigured. The second resolution attributed the vandalism to some outside agency hostile to the College and requested the authorities to take all necessary steps to trace the culprit with a view to drastic action.—A. P.

'A WARD OPPOSES" VICEREGAL ADRRESSES

Miss P. N. Nariman, president of the public meeting of A ward voters held on the first of March, has sent the following resolution to all the corporators of the A. ward:—

This public meeting of the voters of the A. ward, strongly protest agamst the Municipal Corporation giving address to Lord Irwin and Lord Willingdon, and this meeting request the members of the A. ward to vote against the proposal.

LATEST NEWS.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI March 4.

GANDHI-IRWIN TACKS END.

We have received a telephone message at 3-4 a.m. that Gandhi-Irwin Talks ended at 1-30 a.m. and the result that has been reached will be revealed and confirmed on Wednesday.—A. P.

"R. T. C. Proposals Are Not Worth The Paper On Which They Written."

BOMBAY YOUTHS AND WORKERS REPUDIATE PEACE PARLEYS.

(From A Correspondent).

A public meeting under the auspices of the Committee of Action for Independence, which was formed recently, was held on Tuesday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, when Mr. Vasant Karnik, Advocate, was in the chair. The object of the meeting was to popularise the manifesto issued by some of the rank and file of the Youth Leaguers and the Trade Unionists and a number of speakers spoke in support of it.

The Chairman at the outset, referred to Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopaddhyaya's attitude towards the manifesto. He said that after her return from jail, Mrs. Chattopaddhyaya had hardly any time to make minute study of the manifesto, and therefore, she had given her accord to the general contents in the manifesto without signing it.

YOUTH SHOULD RISE TO THE OCCASION.

Mr. Tyab Shaikh gave an early history of the National Congress and said that at every time when the Congress was confronted with crisis it was the rank and file of youth which gave clear lead to their leaders. He referred to the Delhi Manifesto, and the Yeravda peace negotiations in which a creditable part was played by the rank and file in demanding from their leaders nothing less than an uncompromising attitude. Once again, Mr. Shaikh continued, the Congress was confronted with crisis and he hoped once again the rank and file would rise to the occasion to warn their leaders that nothing less than complete independence was acceptable to them. He emphasised that the R. T. C. proposals were not worth the paper on which they were written.

Mr. Ibrahim on behalf of the National Workers' League supported the manifesto. He said the action of the leaders at Delhi was but a willing capitulation of the nation without the sanction of the rank and file who were the backbone of the struggle. "Even if I am left alone," continued Mr. Ibrahim, "I shall not give up repudiating the leaders."

WHAT WORKERS STAND FOR?

Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union, asked the audience not to forget the fact that Babu Genoo who gave his life and others who went to Visapur Jail and received lathi blows, came from the working class. He demanded of the Congress leaders a reply to the Open Letter that some of the local Trade Unions had addressed them over a month ago. "Neither the peasants of India, nor the workers from industrial parts of the country," said Mr. Kandalkar, would give up the National struggle until they had achieved complete cessation of their exploitation."

In further support of the manifesto a few others spoke after which the meeting concluded.

ILLICIT SALT SELLING IN AHMEDABAD.

—:o:—

3 Volunteers Arrested.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 28.

The Navjeevan Bharat Sabha announced yesterday evening that contraband salt would be sold by its volunteers in a lorry this morning. Police on receipt of this news made elaborate preparations to meet with any contingency and a large force with a number of police officers was seen since early morning at Raipur Police Chowky.

At about 10 A.M., three volunteers were seen with a lorry with contraband salt in it. They were soon arrested and taken to the Police lock-up.

Dr. Balwanirai N. Kanuga, 4th dictator of Gujarat Prantik Samiti who was sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default two months more and placed in class A has been reduced to class B. under orders of Government from 26th ultimo.

AN INDIAN SCIENTIST.

—:o:—

Distinguished Career In Europe

(From A Correspondent.)

Dr. J. K. Basu of Calcutta, who returned from England on Monday, specialised in Agriculture in England and various other centres in Europe. He took his M.Sc. from the Calcutta University standing first class first in the M.Sc. Examination in Physical Chemistry in 1925. He left for Europe in 1927 and joined the Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, England, and took his Ph.D. of the London University in agricultral Chemistry. In this connection he developed an electrical apparatus for testing soil fertility suitable for farmers as well as scientific workers and it has been greatly appreciated in Europe and America. Further the apparatus has been taken up by Messrs. Gallenkamp and Co., manufacturers of Scientific Apparatus, and as already been sold in various European Research Sations among which mention can be made of The Royal Agricultural Institute of West Indies and the Agrochemical Research Institute of Budapest. Further orders have already been received from the East Indies (Kenya), Ireland and from the German State Laboratories.

This Electrodialysis Apparatus for the estimation of sold bases was first made use of by the famous Swedish Scientist, Mr. Mattson and later by various other workers among which mention can be made of Mr. Richard Bradfield of America.

The present Apparatus of Dr. Basu, which is an improvement over the previous one, takes a considerably shorter time for analysing these soil bases and can be conveniently manipulated even by a layman with very short training. It is believed that this apparatus of Dr. Basu will prove of great importance to the Agricultural Research Stations as well as to private landowners and it is hoped that this will form a nucleus in improving the condition of the unproductive soils.

Dr. Basu also studied modern farming conditions in Denmark, Germany and Hungary with special respect to improving the barren alkali soils which form a large tract in India.

Newsboys Celebrate "Holi" In Novel Way.

BONFIRE OF DAILIES ON THE "BLACK LIST"

The newly formed Union of newsboys in Bombay celebrated the Holi bonfire in their own way. The grievance of the newsboys against the management of the two Bombay dailies "Nawakal", "Jame-Jamshed" and the Poona weekly "Kesari" for refusing to take back unsold copies found expression on Tuesday night when they made a huge bonfire of these papers in Khatav Wadi, Girgaum, in front of the "Nawa Kal" press

PICKETING LIQUOR SHOPS.

Vigorous picketing of country liquor shops in Colaba was resumed on Sunday by A Ward volunteers. No sooner did the picketing was commenced than the volunteers were abused in filtry language and threatened with assaults.

BOMBAY YOUTHS LETTER TO MAHATMA.

Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya's Contradiction.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of the 3rd March it is mentioned that I signed the manifesto issued by some Youth Leagues of the Trade Unionists. I wish to emphatically contradict this as I have not signed the manifesto. The speech given as my concluding remarks is absolutely false as I made no speech whatever at the meeting. As I had been out of Bombay and returned only very late to-night, I am hastening to contradict the two points at once. I trust you will give this the widest possible publicity.

Thanking you.—Yours etc.

KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

Bombay's Swadeshi Market

INSTRUCTIONS TO SHOPKEEPERS.

The inauguration ceremony of the Swadeshi market, Bombay was to take place in the 8th instant but owing to Holi holidays many of the shopkeepers expressed a desire that the date should be postponed for a few days more. This is to inform all shop-keepers who have taken stalls in the market to arrange their shops by the 8th instant at the latest. The final date of inauguration will be fixed after all the shops in the market are properly arranged.

The following is a brief classification of articles for sale in the market:—

(1) Khadi, mill cloth, silk and brocade.
(2) Lamps.
(3) Musical Instruments.
(4) Soaps, Scents, Perfumery and Toilet articles.
(5) Aluminum ware.
(6) Moradabad Brassware.
(7) Cutlery.
(8) Hosiery.
(9) Electric Lampshades.
(10) Curios, Carpets.
(11) Toys, Brush and Combs.
(12) Tea, Biscuits, Chocolates etc.
(13) Boot Shoes and Suitcases and Leatherware.
(14) Stationery.

MRS. LILAVATI MUNSHI.

LATE SHETH MORARJI GOKULDAS DEOJI.

A prominent member of the Bhatia community in Bombay expired on Tuesday last at the age of sixty years. Shet Morarji Gokuldas Deoji was a devoted follower of Lokamanya Tilak and helped the Home Rule League, the "Paisa" Fund and other nationalist institutions. He was a philanthropist whose purse was ready to help poor, deserving students. His interest in the promotion of science and industry was great, so also was his keenness in the study of Indian philosophy. He was a life-long student of the Upanishads, the Gita and Dnyaneshwari.

ANDHERI "TOWER OF SILENCE".

Opening Ceremony On Sunday Next.

(BY A PARSI.)

Sunday (1st instant) was the last day, for Parsis and non-Parsis alike, to have a look at the Parsi Tower of Silence erected near Andheri, and the opening ceremony of which, after due consecration, is to take place on Sunday next 18th instant). Thousands of Parsis and scores of Non-Parsis went to the place and took great interest in inspecting the Tower, and acquainting themselves with its scientific construction. Most of the visitors gave their humble contribution in copper, nickel or silver, which they threw in the pit of the Tower. There was a large number of Hindu, European and Khoja ladies and gentlemen who were keenly interested in inspecting the Tower, as they have rarely a chance of such inspection in their life-time.

The Tower is about a mile and a half distant from the Andheri Station, so the majority of visitors went to the place by motor cars, buses or tongas. There was a great crush, as the road leading to the Tower is very narrow, making it rather difficult for two vehicles to cross each other easily. There is not enough room to enable the buses and motor cars to turn back, and considerable difficulty was experienced, last Sunday, by drivers in turning back their vehicles.

The authorities of the Salsette Parsi Association are doing their best, in coping with the vehicular traffic, in the circumstances. It is hoped that greater precautions will be taken by them in coping with the vehicular traffic next Sunday when it is likely to be ten times greater than what was experienced last Sunday, otherwise there are chances of serious accidents taking place. In this connection parents may well be advised not to take children with them.

The foundation ceremony of the Tower, it must be added, was performed on 24th April 1927.

There was great crush in the local trains at Andheri last Sunday evening. There was not even room for standing in "up" local trains, the crush being the greater in "single rake" trains. It is hoped the railway authorities will run all "double rake" trains Sunday next, and extra trains as well.

Alibag Convictions.

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAGH, Mar. 2.

Sjt. Yashawantrao Joshi Dictator Kolaba District Congress Committee has been convicted under sec. 17 (1) and (2) of the Cricinal Law amendment Act to 6 months R. I. and fined Rs. 100 for opening a new Congress House at Thal.

Sjt. Tambade has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month for picketing the liquor shop at Poynad.

Sjt. D. N. Patil of Vaghran who was recently released from Trichanopoly jail has been arrested under sec. 7 (1) Cr. Law Amendment Act and the Census Act. His father was also put under arrest when he went to see him but was released the next day.

Mr. Chaidorkar succeeds Mr. Yashawantrao Joshi as the Dictator.

AGRA NEWS.

—:o:—

ccused Practise Satyagraha.

—:o:—

MOTILALJI'S POSTHUMOUS LEGAL VICTORY.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, Feb. 27.

Srijut Jamna Prasad of Kayatha in Tahsil Firozabad has been arrested under section 102 I. P. C. in the city. Srijut Lakshmi Narayan of the Motikatra Balbharat Sabha has been arrested for alleged sale of "Singhnad" Unauthorised news sheet), and L. Ram Chandra of Loha Mandi has been arrested under the instigation ordinance. While Shri Mulchand has been arrested from Shamshaoad.

SENTENCES

Srijut Gir Raj Kishore who was being tried for alleged sale of "Singhnad" has been acquitted. Shri Ram Swarup of Nibri has been sentenced to sid months imprisonment, and Mr. Bhan Kumar has been fined Rs. 25/- in default one week's imprisonment.

SATYAGRAHA IN COURT.

For some time past the cases of the political prisioners were taken late in the evening and when they had to remain in the court sometimes till six P.M. they had to go without their meals on those evenings because food is allowed in jail only before this time. As a protest against this practice the political prisoners practised Satyagraha on the 27th and thereby invited the attention of the District Magistrate, who has now arranged for finishing of the trial by 4 P.M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A grand meeting of the villagers was held at Akola a place nearby in which about 3,000 males and about 300 ladies attended. Many persons enlisted themselves as Congress members.

PT. MOTILAL'S LAST BRIEF.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by the Addl. Subjudge in "Messers A. U. John and others versus Chari and Co., and others in which Pt. Motilal Nehru appeared for the Maharadhiraj of Darbhanga one of the defendents in the case. This was the last case in which Punditji appeared and it has been desided in favour of Panditji's client. The suit has been desmissed.

COIMBATORE NEWS

—:o:—

Appeal To Foreign Cloth Merchants

(From A Correspondent.)

COIMBATORE, Feb. 28.

A big meeting was held yesterday at the Town Hall Maidan under the presidency of Mr. M. Venkatrama Iyer. Sjts. K. Bashayam, Advocate, Madras, Mohamed Yusuff and other leaders spoke about the Foreign Cloth Merchants' duty to our Mother-country.

The following have signed the Congress pledge and packed the Foreign goods:—(1) The General Warehouse Co., Ltd., (2) Thribuvandas Sait, (2) V. S. A. Arumugam and Co. Five retail shop dealers signed the pledge.

MOSLEM LEADERS' EXHORTATION.

Sheth Mohomed Yusuf requested the Moslem friends who are prominent cloth merchants—to pack and seal their foreign stuffs and to extend their co-operation to the Congress Committee by dealing only in Indian Mill goods.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS.

About 75 male and one dozen ladies are daily picketing the shops. Picketing is peaceful and effective. The police do not interfere.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Timing of Mail, Express and Passenger Trains in force from March 1:—

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H.	M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5	20
No. 32 Up Punjab Bombay Express	5	55
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6	45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7	50
No. 16 Up Frontier Mail	8	35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14	25
No. 4 Up Kathiawar Express	19	5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20	45

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H.	M.
No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express	3	45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8	55
No. 15 Down Frontier Mail	13	10
No. 11 Down Passenger	13	25
No. 31 Down Bombay-Punjab Express	18	20
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	21	5
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21	25
No. 7 Down Passenger	22	5

AT BALLARD PIER.

	H.	M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only, for Homeward passengers) arrives	8	45
On days when Duplicate Frontier Mail runs from Delhi arrives	9	15

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COLLECTION OF RIOT TAX.

BOMBAY CORPORATION AGAINST LENDING ITS SERVICES FOR COLLECTION.

The Law Procedure and Election Committee considered a letter from the Municipal Corporation forwarding a draft representation to the Government of Bombay regarding the question of the collection by the Municipality of the riot tax.

The committee approved of the draft representation and resolved that the Commissioner be requested to obtain and place before the Committee, counsel's opinion on the implications of Sections 45 (1) of the City of Bombay Police Act read with Sections 57 (1) and 63 (k) of the Municipal Act, and as to the obligations of the Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner in the matter of the collection of a riot tax; that the case prepared for the opinion of counsel be first submitted for perusal to (1) Mr. M. G. Kapadia, (2) Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, (3) Mr. M. M Desai, (4) Mr. B. T. Desai, and (5) Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar before being submitted to Counsel; that the draft representation together with copies of the resolution be forwarded to the Corporation with reference to their resolution dated 7th December 1927, with a recommendation that the draft representation be approved and the President be requested to address the Government accordingly; that it be further recommended to the Corporation that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that Municipal machinery Municipal machinery should not be employed for the collection of the riot tax, and that the Commissioner be requested to bring this resolution as urgent business before any current meeting of the Corporation."

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, March 3.

Previous closing	11.55
To-day's opening	11.55
Difference	unchanged.
To-day's closing	11.58
Difference	plus .03

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 217

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JULY.

Liverpool, March 3.

Previous closing	6.17
To-day's opening	6.18
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing	6.17
Difference	unchanged.

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Calicut Agents: N. S. BALAN BROS.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1931.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

—:o:—

We have often and often published statements by released prisoners and others about the sufferings and humiliations to which the large majority of political prisoners have been heartlessly subjected. We had hoped that the authorities concerned would make due enquiries into the persistent allegations of ill-treatment and would at least mitigate, if not remove, the worst features of such treatment. But it appears from the latest statements by released prisoners like Mr. Mahmud Ali Kasuri and Mr. R. D. Baliwala, published in these columns, that in some of the biggest jails in this Presidency the condition of political prisoners, especially of the C. class, are as wretched as ever. It also appears that in several cases, as for instance in the now notorious Yeravada Jail, the alleged culpable laxity and inefficiency aggravate the effects of sheer cruelty. How else is the inordinate delay of weeks to be explained in the despatch of letters and telegrams to or from prisoners? There is equally culpable laxity even among the higher authorities who take months to confirm the class assigned to the prisoner by the trying magistrate. It is impossible to deny that much of the laxity and callousness is due partly to the jail administration being non-responsible to the people and partly to the highest places in the Department being filled by non-Indians many of whom are both disinclined to work hard and ignorant of Indian sentiments with regard to jail treatment.

The most glaring evil in the treatment of prisoners is the obnoxious system of classification, under which prisoners are classified not according to the nature of their offence but according to their so-called social status. This system was an obvious device to secure to European prisoners better amenities than might be possible under any other system and to divide political leaders from the rank and file of volunteers. The result of this system is that the vast majority of political prisoners are put down in the lowest class just because they are poor, though socially they may be as repectable as their Jailors. Being in the lowest class, they suffer just like felons and dacoits. It is utterly wrong and hypocritical to say that political prisoners cannot be defined as such. For as a matter of fact, they are as a class carefully isolated from common convicts, only their treatment is no better than that given to convicts. Indeed, as pointed out by Mr. Mahmud Kasuri, they are now in some respects worse off than before the system of classification came in. Further they were cheered by the company of their leaders and by the hope that in the probable attempt to better the lot of the leaders if only to avoid scandals they too may be benefited. That hope is now denied to them and they are studiously divided from the leaders even when the latter ask for and get a lower class treatment for themselves. Bad as the very system of classification is, it is often enforced in a most capricious and high-handed manner and the Hmoe Department is not above the temptation of abusing the discretion placed in its hands for paying off old scores. Mr. Kasuri has pointed out how a rich banker and merchant like Mr. Jasraj Premraj Sandhe, who was given "A" class by the trying Magistrate, was put in "C" class in Yeravda Jail and had his head forcibly shaved and how four months later he was confirmed in "B" class by the higher authorities. Could such an outrage—it is by no means a solitary case—have taken place if the officials concerned were Indians and responsible to the people?

The present deplorable state of things cannot be allowed to last any longer. It is reported that the Congress Working Committee has seriously considered the whole question of the treatment of political prisoners and in particular the system of classification. We hope while publishing its recommendations regarding better treatment, it will also suggest measures open to the public and the political prisoners concerned and calculated to persuade the authorities to accept the recommendations forthwith. We doubt if early refirm would be possible by Legislative Councils asking for the conventional committees of enquiry. Many of the grievances of political prisoners are well known as also are their remedies. Legislative Councillors will be perfectly justified if they refuse to sanction grants to Jails unless substantial reforms in the treatment of prisoners are definitely promised. It must be noted in this connection that unless the whole atmosphere in jails is changed, unless the lot of all classes of prisoners is made more humane, and unless all officials concerned learn to regard jails as educative houses of correction rather than as dens of frightfulness—of which the revolting method of searching ordinary and some political prisoners on the entry into the jail and the open privy system which is an outrage on human dignity, not to speak of beating on the slighest or no provocation, are only a few glaring features—it is impossible to bring about any real and permanent reform in the treatment of political prisoners or of any other special class of prisoners.

WANTED AN INQUIRY.

—:o:—

Affairs in the North-West Frontier Province generally remain shrouded in mystery. News of happenings there, if unpalatable to the bureaucracy, finds it difficult to secure entrance into the outside world. But the news does percolate, particularly when responsible men from the Province take the trouble to come down to Delhi and other centres and have the courage to make statements about what they have seen and experienced. Two prominent leaders of the Province, Khan Aligul Khan and Mian Saheb Jafar Shah, who were on a visit to Delhi to see Mahatma Gandhi, were shown a Press report which said that Muslims in Peshawar did not observe hartal on the occasion of the death of Pundit Motilal Nehru as Hindus had not observed 'hartal' on the demise of Maulana Mahomed Ali. The two leaders characterised this report as false. Hindus had observed hartal to mourn Mahomed Ali's death and Muslims had organised meetings and observed hartal not only in Peshawar but all over the Frontier Province. Their efforts to show this mark of respect were hampered by official tactics and on February 21 the procedure adopted by the authorities to prevent demonstrations and meetings which the public was thoroughly entitled to hold, resulted in firing, and indiscriminate assaults according to the allegations made by the leaders, the details of which we published yesterday. It is the duty of the Legislative Assembly at once to take up this matter and demand a full and independent inquiry through a committee which will inspire public confidence. The grave allegation is made that "two British officers on horse back charged the crowd, and without any warning one of them started firing at the crowd." It is also alleged that injured persons were taken to jail, instead of being allowed to be taken away by private persons. The popular estimate is that on February 21, at Utmanzai where the tragedy occurred, four persons died and a hundred were injured. The episode demands an urgent enquiry and the Assembly must insist upon its being held.

STEP FORWARD.

—:o:—

The tour undertaken by Mr. Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary, to secure cessation in the building of Naval Armaments by France and Italy, has been successful. Signor Grandi, the Italian Foreign Minister, expressed his "most sincere satisfaction" at the results achieved through the negotiations between Britain, France and Italy. What the French attitude will be remains to be seen, but officially France has welcomed the understanding. It does not affect America and Japan and these two Powers will have no reason to complain if in Europe "a naval holiday" is agreed upon. How far the understanding will lead to a general desire to stop the colossal waste of expenditure on naval armaments cannot be ascertained at the present stage because it is generally agreed that the value of the understanding is only "political." Will it induce the extremists in France and Italy to cease talking about 'parity'? Already the "Echo de Paris" gleefully points out that the new agreement gives France a superiority of 150,000 tons over Italy and Italian repercussions to this kind of French comment are inevitable.

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

"It is high time that people like myself who believe in the policy of the "Middle of Road" asserted ourselves" wails Earl Winterton. It looks as if my Lord Winterton threatens to become "Middleton!"

—:o:—

"No moderate could have sympathy for the Government when people were beaten and dragged like dead dogs along the streets" said Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar in the Assembly. Evidently Sir Byramjee Jijeebhoy does not share the same view.

—:o:—

In a defence against Mr. Shanmugam Chetty's frontal attack against "safeguards", Sir Hugh Cocke quoted the Commander-in-Chief's dictum "Let us wash out the past and get down to business". The above axiom suits a military man, but it is a dangerous doctrine in the mouth of a Chartered Accountant. Does'nt it look like a "wash-out business"?

—:o:—

The Anti-Indian crusade of Mr. Churchill has prompted the "New Statesman," to raise the post-general strike cry "Hang Churchill". But Winnie is such a theatrical person that he will not mind acting his own hangman. He will with pleasure use the gibbet as a platform and his swan song will be "No more surrenders in India."

K. A. C.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Scope For Retrenchment.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. the Finance Member expatiated the other day while submitting this year's Budget in the Local Council on the retrenchment effected in the various Departments of the Government of Bombay. In the P. W. D. about 6 Divisions and about 10 Sub-Divisions have been abolished during the current year, discharging thereby the services of only lowly-paid clerks and peons. None of the highly-paid officers in charge of the Division and Sub-Division is discharged. On the contrary, they have been employed elsewhere. If the Finance Member really wants to secure reduction in expenditure on the establishment, he could have insisted on the discharge of some of the temporary engineers, who can be replaced by members of the Bombay Engineering and subordinate Engineering Services. Excluding specialist Engineers, there are eleven temporary Engineers (except those on the Lloyd Barrage) drawing a salary of approximately Rs. 72,000 per annum. Will the members of the Local Council inquire into this matter and try to reduce the budgetted amount by Rs. 72 000 and thus gain the blessings of the tax-payers?

It may be mentioned here that Government think of making permanent about eight out of these eleven temporary Engineers. If they are made permanent the Local Council will not be able to make a saving of Rs. 72,000 in the future.—Yours etc.,

"RETRENCHMENT."

CAMOUFLAGE OF CLASSIFICATION.

TREATMENT OF POLITICALS PRISONERS.

(BY MAHMUD ALI KASURI.)

II*

Not only is the basis of classification of political prisoners wrong, but the way in which these classes are given at present is also highly objectionable and needs to be thoroughly overhauled. The criteria of social status, education and mode of living are much too vague and leave too much power in the hands of the officials. The Government ought to lay down more exact conditions so that chances of injustice be reduced to minimum. At present owing to the vagueness of the conditions laid down, no person except M. L. A.'s or ex-M. L. A.'s can claim any class, with the result that the Home Department often uses its powers of classification as a further means of "correction" and paying off old scores. Persons of the same status are given different classes or some better persons are given lesser class while their inferiors get better classes. But the greatest trouble is the classes of people are liable to change with their entries into jail. The same gentleman, when he goes to jail for the first time is given A or B class but the next time he goes back to jail he gets B or C class. Why and how his class can be changed no one can understand, but since he has persisted in his "folly" the Home Department must punish him in addition to the punishment given by the Magistrates and Judges. Such cases are not rare. I will only mention a few instances.

SOME INSTANCES.

Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy was given B class when he was convicted first time. Soon after his release he went back to jail and this time he got R. I. instead of S. I. which he had got before. Mr. Abidali was given C class instead of B in which class the Government had itself confirmed him in the first instance. On what grounds his class was reduced, only the Home Member can understand. The matter appears to be too deep for others. Similar is the case with many other people, including Mr. H. D. Rajah of Thana, Messrs. Narayanaswami and Narayan Iyer of Bombay. Mr. Narendra Malavi (of Gujerat) B. A. LL. B. (London) was also treated in a similar way although he is a London returned man and his father is a rich merchant probably paying a very large amount of tax, he is given C class on his second conviction. Besides these cases there are many others of a similar nature in Yerawda jail.

THE COUNCIL'S DUTY.

The injustice done in these cases is too glaring to be ignored and it is not too much to expect that some M. L.-C. will take up this question and bring the Government to book. The matter is fully within the competence of the provincial Legislative Council and if some M. L. C. takes the trouble to put some questions in the Council all ought to be well, but if nothing can be done this way there, there is the yearly Jail grant which is votable and may be refused.

But this is not the only way the Home Department can trouble political prisoners. It will surprize many to know that according to Home Department the mayor of Poona, Mr. V. Tulpule, who is a big inamdar paying a large amount of tax to the Government and is a leader of Poona Bar, is not fit for A Class. On his conviction he was given A class by the Magistrate, but Sir Ernest Hotson was not satisfied with this and had him degraded to B Class. Probably the next time Mr. Tulpule goes to jail, he will be given C class.

There are many other cases. Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Soman of Satara is a lawyer of long-standing and is leader of Satara Bar. He is besides an ex-M. L. C. and also pays a good sum as income tax. He was recommended A class by the convicting Magistrate but the Home Department degraded him to B. Mr. Veerchand P. Shah, the ninth President of Bombay 'War Council' is a very well-to-do merchant of Bombay and the Government charge him a good sum as income tax. He is also an ex-Corporator of Bombay, a graduate of Bombay University and a prominent businessman holding responsible posts in many mercantile associations. But in spite of all this and the Magistrate's recommendation for A class, he was degraded to B. I am, of course, referring only to instances which came to my notice in Yeravda Jail since my release. I have heard about other cases of classification, the glaring exam-

(Continued On Page 8.)

*Previous article appeared on Feburary 25.

TRUTH AND LOVE ANEW TO TEACH.

They read the Books and the News of the world,
The Gatha, the Gita, the Purans and the Quoran.
They keep accounts of the profits and sales,
And feel secured with their mundane pelfs.
They carry flowers, incense, cymbals and kunkum
To tombs, murtees, mosque and temples,
As do the Christians to the Church,
The Old and the New Testaments.

They read at "Varsaties" Science and Sophistries,
Study styles, arts and poetry.
Nothing to them seems for naught,
No item they sense or see would escape for aught.
They indulge in games and sports
Of this land and that.
They know the course of roads and rivers,
Them, high seas and mounts inspire no fear.
They kill the birds of beauty, bears and bulls
To them, who said "Thou shalt not kill" are fools.
They cross high seas and fly with ease aeroplanes,
Travel the world in luxurious mails and electric trains.
And with these they feel highly pleased,
As if that's all that the Great Father willed.
They ignore the very things the Higher-Self demands
And spurn at all that which indeed is grand.

What wonder is it they mock the Great Fakir of Sabarmati,
The Saint of sinless life,
Who has come to give anew the world
Truth, Love, Beauty and Peace?
"Ahimsa" or "Himsa" they say to us is same,
In power, purse and pelf they see the life's game.
Laugh and scoff and jeer they may the Man of Peace,
But, alas! here and Hereafter souls as these are bound to reap.

—B. N. K.

VISAPUR JAIL.

Uran Leaders' Statement.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We have read the Press Note of the Director of Information contradicting the statements of Mr. R. D. Baliwalla on "Visapur Jail Horrors" and from our own experience we are in a position to say that it is a challenge to truth. We, the undersigned, were transferred from Thana to Visapur Jail along with Mr. Baliwalla. When we reached Visapur it was about 9-30 p.m. Near the jail gate we saw to our great surprise a party of policemen armed with lathis waiting to receive us. No sooner did we approach the gate they all rushed towards us and began to abuse and threaten us. All our things including money were taken away from us, without even noting them down and when a protest was raised we were abused and assaulted. It is quite true that the "Janois" of some of us were torn off.

There was no work to be done in Visapur Jail so we were taken out daily in the outfield and made to sit on our toes in the open sun for hours together as a result of which we suffered from severe pain in our body. It was nothing but a torture to us. We did not see any prisoner employed on road-making. Some prisoners were made to carry heavy loads on their heads. It is, therefore, not true to say that the maximum weight the prisoners have to carry never exceeds 8 to 10 lbs.

The water in the river is bad and muddy, so much so that we avoided taking our bath as far as we could. Some medicine is poured into the drinking water as a result of which it gives a very bad taste. The food was very horrible and the clothing and bedding quite insufficient.—Yours, etc.,

M. V. Mhatre,
L. A. Sarvaiya,
Sha Harilal Karsondas
R. S. Patel
Noormahomed Unwala
D. B. Mhatre,
B. R. Adhikari.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Instructions To Picketers.

Mahatma Gandhi has recommended in the latest issue of "Nava Jivan" some detailed suggestions regarding peaceful picketing. In many places these suggestions have already been anticipated and scrupulously followed. But they deserve to be universally and religiously followed. To those who fear that picketing so restricted may not be immediately effective, Gandhiji says: "If a non-violent atmosphere could be observed in every respect, I trust that both boycotts could be carried out. If on the contrary we cross the limits, then, however good the immediate results may seem to be, poison will permeate among us and a fight may ensue. And, if we fall a prey to a family war, boycott is doomed and Swaraj would only be a 'dream'." We share Gandhiji's hope that his advice will be considered as that of "an experienced physician" and will be scrupulously followed by all picketers.

Patronage.

The "Nava Kal" is so easily the best and most popular Marathi paper in Bombay that the City Corporators were naturally much intrigued at the Standing Committee having decided to transfer Municipal advertisements from that paper to the "Dnyana Prakash". The change would seem to be most unreasonable if a Corporator's statement were accurate that the circulation of the "Nava Kal" is 18,000 while that of the other paper is only 3,000. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar's plea of respectability in favour of the latter paper is hardly convincing and conveys a nasty, contemptible suggestion. If cheapness of advertisement rates was to be the deciding factor, other cheaper papers would easily have been found. It is possible, however, that the majority of the Standing Committee are Moderates and were biassed in favour of a Moderate paper.

A Belated Admission.

In the debate in the Bombay Legislative Council on the supersession of the Surat Municipality, the facts came out that, while Government tried to bring pressure on the Municipal Councillors, they would not persuade the President of the Municipality to resign in response to the vote of censure against him, and that the Standing Committee was continuing to function though the General Board did not meet after September last. The latter fact was suppressed in Government's order of supersession. Several councillors rightly suggested that the proper course for the Government, if they could not influence the President, was to dissolve the Board and hold a general election. The alleged difficulty about preparing the electoral roll is hardly convincing. It is something, however, that in consenting to cut short the period of supersession as far as possible and to hold an early general election. Government have practically admitted their error.

"THE HALF-NAKED FAKIR"

—:o:—

A half-naked Fakir, uncivilised brute,
The Viceregal Palace doth dare to pollute,
Audaciously playing on a weird little flute
Eleven strange tunes that so loudly dispute

That a Churchill's empire is just, true and strong,
Divinely ordained for ever so long
To rule over India and right its each wrong
And smother Swaraj and its blasphemous song.

But India, blind India, doth Churchill appal
With folly so flagrant that high doth instal
This half-naked Fakir, and answers his call
To do or to die—by pledging its all.

But half-naked Fakirs make India's whole 'dharma'
And teach even Churchills, relentless in 'karma'
Yet show them how Yogas of Raja and 'Gnana),
Can bring them to wisdom of highest Nirvana.

—SEVIKA.

Bombay Government Receives Another Defeat.

CUT OF FIVE LAKHS MADE IN LAND REVENUE.

Another surprise was sprung upon the Government of Bombay when the Legislative Council passed on Tuesday by a majority of one vote the cut motion of Rs. five lacs from the total demand of Rs. 58,55,000 under the head of Land Revenue. This was the second defeat in four days, the first defeat being on Friday last on the Court Fees Act Bill.

The Ministers once again were left alone, forlorn and deserted while their supposed followers went to the lobby to cast their votes against Government. The Parsi, Sindhi and non-Brahmin elected members voted with the popular party and thus unmistakably demonstrated that they were not in the least under the influence of the Ministers.

The only supporters of Government were officials, European non-officials, nominated members and three or four Moslems of the new Moslem party against whom disciplinary action is proposed to be taken for having voted against their party's mandate

CUT OF 5 LAKHS.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) moved a cut of Rs. five lacs from the total demand of Rs. 58,55,000 under the head of Land Revenue.

Khan Bahadur Khuro (Larkana) in supporting the cut said that the Government had not effected retrenchment as they ought to have.

SIND KNIGHT'S WARNING

Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhuto (Larkana) also assured the Government that the Sind Moslems meant to stand by Government but he urged the Government to realize the difficult position of almost every elected member was in the Council. The country, he said, was in a hopeless plight and no member would dare doing anything that was against the wishes of the people. He therefore urged the Government to accept the cut.

Shaikh Abdul Majid Lilaram (Karachi) also assured the Government that since the councillors came to the Council, they had ceased to be non-cooperators. They did not come to put obstacles in the way of the Government. They believed in responsive cooperation and had come to the Council with the determination to serve the country and assist the Government but all the same, he urged the Government to effect a retrenchment of at least Rs. one crore and the Council, he said, would wholeheartedly co-operate with them.

HOW BARDOLI WON.

Mr. N. N. Patil (Kolaba District) said the cultivators of his district were groaning under the burden of land revenue while the cultivators of Bardoli got relief they wanted for, because they had taken the no-tax campaign to its logical conclusion.

The Revenue Member regretted that it was not possible to accept the cut. He accepted the cut on Monday and respected the wishes of the House, by not creating another district in Sind. He hoped therefore that the cut motion of Rs. five lacs would not be pressed.

The motion was taken to a division and it was declared carried by 41 votes against 40.

The result was received with acclamation.

TREATED LIKE PRISONERS

The Leader of the House named two Councillors, viz:—Khan Bahadur Bijrani and Mr. Jan Mohmed Khan, who, he said, were taken by force by Khan Bahadur Khuro to vote against the Government. The President asked the two councillors in question if they registered their votes under pressure to which they replied in the negative. Some of the councillors complained that certain European officials were actually dragging to the lobby, councillors of their districts as if they were prisoners under arrest.

The President urged the councillors to maintain dignity of the House by allowing the councillors to register their votes unrestricted and without any undue influence.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) then moved a cut of Rs. 100 from the total demand of Rs. 58,55,000 under the head of Land Revenue.

Syed Miran Mohmed Shah, Sardar Davar, I. K. Modi, Khan Bahadur Alibhai E. Patel and others criticised the land revenue policy of the Government policy in regard to land revenue. They urged Government to look to the amenities of the cultivators as much as they looked to the collection of the revenue.

The House adjourned till Thursday.

BOMBAY'S 24TH "WAR COUNCIL" JAILED

Mr. P. Rangaswamy, President. (8 months.)

Mrs. Indirabai A. Kolhatkar, Vice-President. (4 months.)

Mr. Madhav V. Dhumatkar, Secretary (8 months.)

Mr. Fulchand Shroff editor, "Congress Bulletin" (8 months.)

Alleged Excesses Of Jail Officials.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 2.

At a huge public meeting in Aminuddaulah Park last evening at which Mr. Mohanlal Sexna presided a resolution was adopted protesting against excesses by the authorities in Lucknow Camp jail notwithstanding repeated attempts to draw Government's attention and also expressing indication at classification of lady prisoners in C class and sympathy with other lady prisoners refusing to accept A and B classes in sympathy with them. References were made to breaking and taking of "Churis Bichhus" of C class ladies in jail.

NEW MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has resigned the portfolio of Education.

Later).—Mr. Lees-Smith has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Trevelyan and Major Atlee succeeds Mr. Lees-Smith.—Reuter.

WHY SIR C. TREVELYAN RESIGNED.

The correspondence between Sir C. Trevelyan and Mr. MacDonald, which has been published shows, that Sir C. Trevelyan has resigned owing to the House of Lords rejecting the School Attendance Bill thereby "blocking the main line of an effective advance" and also because he is unable to anticipate that Mr. Snowden will at present agree to the introduction of Free Secondary Education "which is the other big thing we ought to be doing." Sir C. Trevelyan says he is very much out of sympathy with a general policy of Government which ought to be occupied in demonstrating to the country that Socialism is alternative to economy and protection.—Reuter.

Chand Press Proprietor Arrested Under Sec. 124-A, I. P. C

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 2.

Mr. R. Saigal, proprietor of the Chand Press was arrested at quarter to nine to-night at his residence on a charge of sedition under Section 124—A. Indian Penal Code, and taken to Naini Jail.—A. P.

AIR ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA

Question About Karachi-Calcutta Section.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

In the Commons Mr. Benn informed Commander Kenworthy that no proposals for the working of the Karachi-Calcutta section of the air route to Australia by the Imperial Airways were before the Government of India.

Commdander Kenworthy asked if it was possible to expedite the opening of the route.

Mr. Benn reminded that it was intended to link up Delhi and Calcutta as soon as practical considerations permitted Lord Winterton asked what practical consideration's stood in the way except the Government of India's refusal to implement their promise.

Mr. Benn replied there had been no refusal. The Government of India were carrying out their promise to the effect that the line should be worked by the Government of India.

I. M. S. RECRUITMENT

Mr. Benn informed Major Graham Pole that as far as it could be foreseen at present no alternation in the method of recruitment of the Indian Medical Service was proposed, pending enactment of constitutional reforms.—Reuter.

"PROGRAMME OF HUMAN CULTURE.

Ideals Of Demarquette's "Link."

"Our Society aims at uniting the spiritual idealism of the East with the practical and hyginie mechanism of the West in order to complete the programme of human culture and progress" declared Dr. J. C. Demarquette of France who is the President of "The Link", a Naturist Society for Human Culture, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative.

IT STANDS FOR.—

Dr. Demarquette added "It stands for temperance, vegetarianism, non-smoking, good health and exercise, intellectual, moral and spiritual culture including prevention of cruelty to animals, pacifism and practical brotherhood."

The Society has about 20 branches in Europe, and also in Australia, Java, Sumatra, Kochin China and Cambodia.

FIRST WORLD CONGRESS OF YOUTH.

Dr. Demarquette is the founder of the movement and he has travelled and lectured extensively in many countries of Europe and Asia to popularise the movement. He is the originator of the Youth movement in France and one of the leaders of that movement in Europe. He was also one of the organisers of the first "World Congress of Youth" held in Holland in 1929.

TAGORE AND THE LINK.

It is now about two months that Dr. Demarquette has been in India. He has so far established three groups of the Link in India—at Calcutta, Madras and Pondicherry. He also met Poet Tagore who thinks that the movement is useful as it aims to counteract the disintegrating tendencies of modern civilization and he has given his patronage to the movement.

ESTABLISHING LINK IN BOMBAY.

Dr. Demarquette is staying in Bombay for a few days and will give shortly a lecture on "The Ideals and Methods of the Youth movement". In the meantime he is anxious to meet persons who will be interested in the movement and would like to help him in establishing a group in Bombay to carry out the ideals of the "Link".

He can be seen at Mr. Taylor's (Professor of Physics) place in Wilson College Hostel.

Dr. Demarquette is a great admirer of India and Hindu Philosophy and has been a vegetarian for 25 years.

PICKETING CENSUS OPERATIONS

—:o:—

Satyagraha In Surat.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 2.

Vanarsena at Pinjarat (Taluka Olpad) informed the village of the arrival of the Census officers by beating a brass-dish on the Census day, whereupon all the houses were closed. The Vanars then made a cordon round the house where the officers had put up thus detaining the officers who were given the work of Census for eight surrounding villages. They tried their best to slip away for their work, but the Vanars were cautious, and one or two officers who managed to get out were followed by the Vanars and boycotted everywhere. Late at night, the Vanars withdrew after having taken the word from the officers that they would not go for their work.

CENSUS OFFICERS PICKETED.

Ichhapur Vanarsena was also successful in making the people close their doors against the Census officers. Census was rendered impossible by the Vanarsena who followed the officers everywhere and did not allow them to proceed with their work. Every village in Pardi taluka followed the same method and the Census was a failure.

Most of the villagers from Olpad went out of the village locking their houses on the Census day. When the Mamalatdar and others came, they found nobody, and to add to their disappointment, the numbers from the houses had also disappeared. At Kanyasi (Olpad) the number from the Patel's own office had disappeared for which the Talati was taken to task by the Mamalatdar.

Every railway station in Pardi taluka was watched by the Census officials who noted the names of the passengers getting down, detaining those who did not give their names. All were released after a while.

Dr. Mehta, a prominent worker in Pardi Taluka was released from jail and was honoured by the people of the taluka.

Umarsadi Vanarsena rendered the Census a failure.

"NO-TAX" CAMPAIGN SPREADS.

Nimkhal, a village in Pardi taluka has now plunged into the No-tax campaign. The people have now resolved not to pay the tax and join the struggle. The villages of Rakhali and Asa in the same talukt have followed suit.

The Mamalatdar of [illegible] now adopted a new method. He has given up his Japti-tour and is now on a persuasion toar.

SURAT MUSLIM CONGRESS-PARTY.

Surat Muslim Congress party has issued an appeal requesting every faithful Muslim to follow the example of Mr. Ibrahim the new dictator for Surat, and join in the struggle for India's freedom.

Japti-rtj is in full swing in the Bardoli taluka. It does not cause surprise among the peasants in the taluka to hear that property worth hundreds of rupees is attached for the unpaid revenue which is often below ten rupees. Such things have become every day occurrences in the taluka.

STOP PRESS

ATMOSPHERE OF MUTUAL ACCOMMODATION.

GANDHIJI AGREES TO PARTICIPATE IN 2ND R. T. CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, March 3.

Questions of police excesses, picketing, boycott and salt having been cleared out of the way, to-day's talks at the Viceroy's House, it is understoo, related mainly to the question of restoration of confiscated property. It is said that while Congress side takes stand on the Bardoli precedent, the argument on the other side was that the present all-India movement raised more complex issues, both legal and administrative. Both the sides attempted to-day to give and take, with the result that provisional settlement on this question was drafted. This was submitted to the Viceroy's Executive Council in the evening for review and will be shown to Gandhiji to-night in the form in which it emerges from the Executive Council.

The points of debate seemed to centre round the extent or nature of reservation in respect of restoration of such property. There seems to be every likelihood of this last hitch also disappearing in a spirit of mutual accommodation either to-night or to-morrow. It is further learnt that a statement which may be issued to-morrow announcing Gandhi-Irwin agreement will not announce procedure regarding the Second Round Table Conference, Gandhi having agreed to participate in the Conference. This procedure would take a few days to re-adjust and may be announced by next week.—A. P.

NAGPUR DEMOCRATS BETRAY THE COUNTRY.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 2.

When the Legislative Council met to-day all cuts mainly relating to grain compensation and dear District allowances were carried. These allowances are payable to clerks and peons.

Mr. Gokulchand Singai carried a cut urging abolition of the post of District Excise Officer Damoh.

NATIONALISTS DEFEATED.

Nationalists were defeated over token cut about Forest policy. Under general administration strangely enough Mr. Naik Rajurker (Nationalist) pressed a cut for abolition of special pay of the Under Secretary of Excise. His motion was lost. The leader of the Democratic Party carefully manoeuvring to see that Mr. Rajurker's cut failed. This cause a flutter in the Council and many members were found saying that the Democrats who wanted to cut down allowances of clerks and peons have shown themselves in their true colours by sanctioning the special pay of high paid officials.

Council then adjourned to tomorrow.

AMENDING COLONIAL DEFENCE ACTS.

Third Readeng Of Bill Passed.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Bill to amend Colonial Naval Defence Acts so as to empower the legislature of any Colony with the approval of the King to make provision at the expense of the Colony for maintaining and using war vessels. Such vessels and their personnel may be placed at the Kings disposal for general service of the Royal Navy. The Bill has already been passed by the House of Lords.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr. Mohanlal Trikamji Ved High Court Pleader of Rajkot, who was practising in Rajkot and Junagadh is appointed as Sur-Nyayadhish Vav State (Banas Kantha) and has taken over the charge of his appointment.

The death of the 1st Class Sardar Narsingh Rao Raje Ghurpade Amir-ul-Umrao (a descendant of the Santaji Rao Ghorpade, the right-hand of the great Shivaji Maharaj) took place in Bombay on the 28th February last. His body was taken to his Inami village at Bedag (Belgaum District) near Miraj, where he was also considered as a Second Class Sardar of the Bombay Government.

Peshawar.—Piara Khan, Secretary of the Frontier Congress Committee, who was arrested in April under Section 108, of Criminal Procedure Code in his refusal to furnish security and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, was released from Attock Jail and has arrived here 'en route' to Dera Ismail Khan.—A. P.

Peshawar.—One villager has been killed and another wounded as a result of a village faction fight at Bannu, in which the combatants freely used fire-arms. The ring-leaders have been arrested.—A. P.

Faridpur.—On the refusal of fishermen to sell fish at lower rates the fish market at Ratandia was looted by number of Muslims the other day. Later on the fishermen in a body attaked the miscreants but intervention of influential men of the locality a serious clash was averted.—A. P.

Brahmanbaria, (Tipperah).—11 persons were attacked and seriously mauled by a tiger in a small village three miles from Brahmanbaria last week. The first victim was a little girl who died soon after the attack. The mother of the girl, who was also attacked is lying in a precarious condition. The tiger was, however, killed by a Sikh durwan of a zemindar of Talshar.—A. P.

MR. BENN "A SLEEPING PARTNER"

—:o:—

"Govt. Of India Too Vacillating"

WINTERTON'S FULMINATIONS

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Lord Winterton speaking at Sidcup criticised Mr. Benn on the ground that the latter was gradually eliminating himself and leaving policy and decisions on the policy to the Government of India. That was neither wise nor constitutional. If Mr. Benn was not a sleeping partner he would not have allowed the Government of India to remove the ban from the Congress Working Committee "fons et origo mali" without any undertaking that it was going to cease its seditious activities. Since the Round Table Conference the Government of India had been too vacillating and apologetic. He did not like Sir G. Schuster's references to the "changes in management" and "new proprietors" which were rather "mauvaise plaiseanterie." "It is high time that people like myself who believe in the policy of the "middle of the roda" asserted ourselves. Mr. Churchill is too much on the right of the road, but I am quite sure that the Government of India is too much on left."—Reuter.

RAJA KHUSULPAL SINGH CASE.

—:o:—

REFERRED TO FULL BENCH

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 3.

In the matter of Raja Khusulpal Singh, formerly Education Minister, who was asked to show cause why a complaint should not be laid against him, Mr. Justice Boys and Mr. Justice Niamutullah to-day referred the matter to the Chief Justice, as the Bench held divergent views on the applicability of Section 195, Criminal Procedure Code, the wording of the section being ambiguous.

With the object of getting the law finally determined this case together with another has been referred to the Chief Justice to be placed for decision before a full bench.—A. P.

MADRAS LAW MEMBER'S APOLOGY.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Mar. 3.

After question time in the Madras Legislative Council to-day Mr. Yakub Hassan took objection to the remarks of Sir Krishnan Nair, Law Member, in the House yesterday in the course of his reply to budget criticism, while referring to the repeal of the Moplah Outrageous Act, that the Moplahs of the hilly regions of Ernad and Walluvanad Taluks who were good people, acted like beasts or worse than them when a fit of fanaticism was upon them.

Mr. Yakub Hassan wanted an assurance from the Law Member that he did not mean any insult by his remark to any particular section of the Moplah community as a whole.

The Law Member, assured Mr. Yakub Hassan that he was sorry if his remarks had wounded his feelings or that of other Mahomedan Members of the House. He added that he was constitutionally incapable of doing it.—A. P.

ALIENATION OF LAND PROHIBITED.

—:o:—

PUNJAB'S NEW BILL.

LAHORE, March 3.

Two import Bills were introduced in the Punjab Legislative Council by Government to-day. The first the Punjab Alienation of Land (Amendment) Bill, forbids in the execution of a decree or insolvency by order of a civil court the temporary alienation of land by members of agricultural tribe to persons not being members of the same tribe or tribe in the same group by way of farm or unfractuary mortgage for more than twenty years. The Bill was circulated for eliciting public opinion.

MUNICIPAL BILL.

Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Minister for Local Self-Government introduced the Punjab Municipal Executive Officers Bill which provides in case of certain municipalities wholetime salaried executive officers with statutory powers to assess and collect taxation, enforce bye-laws and put into execution the policy approved by the Committee, which body will continue to have power of taxation making byelaws and of dictating policy in general. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee for reporting by 15th March—A. P.

Increase In Bengal's Population

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

It is understood that provincial totals of the final Census Enumeration in Bengal show the provincial population of 12.6 millions which is very nearly 8.9 per cent. increase on average during the last decade.—A. P.

DEFAMATION SUIT AGAINST POLICE

Beaten Professor's Complaints.

LAHORE, March 3.

Sjt. Santram Sayal, Professor, D. A. V. College, filed a complaint to-day in the Court of the Senior Sub-Judge, claiming Rs. 10,000 as damages, for alleged assault and injuries from George Hamilton Hardinge, Senior Superintendent of Police, R. F. Neal, Assistant Superintendent of Police, I. G. Fearn, Inspector of Police and Imamdin, an orderly.

Prof. Santram Sayal alleges that the defendants unlawfully entered the D. A. V. College premises and inflicted various injuries on the plaintiff when he was in his classroom on the 8th August, 1930.

The plaintiff further alleges that the beating administered by the defendants has lowered him in the eyes of the students and he has suffered mental pain and, therefore, claims damages.—A. P.

BURMA'S NEW CONSTITUTION

DIFFERENT MACHINERY T THAT OF R. T. C.

LONDON, March. 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Benn informed Fr. Freeman that he was not yet able to make a a statement regarding methods to be adopted to frame the new constitution for Burma but he thought that it mus be worked out in any case mainly by machinery which would be different to that to be devised for carrying on the work of the Round Table Conference.

BIG BENN SILENT.

Mr. Benn referred to the statement made at the Round Table Conference when Mr. Freeman asked if there would be an opportunity for reconsidering the matter before the final settlement.

Com. Kenworthy asked if Burma would have a status in no way inferior to that of India.

Mr. Benn replied that Round Table Conference had dealt with that point also.—Reuter.

IN MEMORY OF MOTILAL NEHRU.

Allahabad Municipality's Resolve

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 3.

The Allahabad Municipal Board. Mr. Kamta Prasad Kakkar presiding decided, in memory of late the Pandit Motilal Nehru to treat 6th February, the date of his death, as a Municipal holiday every year, to rename Church Road where Anand Bhawan is situate as Motilal Road and to erect a statue at d suitable place.

ANOTHER THEFT IN IMPERIAL BANK.

Chittagong—The disappearance Rs. 10,200 is reported from the local branch of the Imperial Bank. The missing amount which was in bundles of notes and coins represented the cash pay bills of the Chittagong Collectorate.—A P.

MADRAS PICKETERS JAILED

—:o:—

The Third Presidency Magistrate sentenced three persons to suffer four months rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of distributing unauthorised newssheets viz Congress bulletins.

Madras—Seven volunteers on Monday resumed picketing in Godown Street and Rattan Bazaar and were forcibly dispersed by the police as usual. It is reported that five volunteers have been admitted into the Congress Hospital suffering from cane cuts.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASED INCOME-TAX

The following telegram has been sent to the Finance Member, New Delhi, by the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association.

"Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association emphatically protest against the new heavy enhancement in income-tax at a time when commerce and industry are in a deplorable condition owing to world-wide depression. The deficit can be easily filled up by economy and retrenchment particularly in military expenses which are top-heavy."

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Interpellations Regarding Politicals.

PRISONERS BENEFITTED BY LOSS OF WEIGHT.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR CITY, Mar. 1.

In the C. P. Legislative Council to-day during question time, a series of supplementary questions were asked by Messrs. Parakh, (incorporated), Fulay (nominated) and Muzaffer Hussain (Democratic) regarding assault made by Mr. Anant Ram, Sub-Inspector of Police, Sausar, on Mr. Harkare. Government promised to consider information placed before them by the members.

To another question put in by Seth Sheolal, it was elicited that Pundit Ravishanker Shukla, who is now in Raipur Jail and Seth Punamchand Ranka of Nagpur, who is now in the Khandwa Sub-Jail, were benefited by the loss of weight (!).

After question time, discussion on the demand for Land Revenue was resumed. The question of 2 per cent. rebate of Land Revenue, was negatived, Government and the Democrats combining. Under head "Excise" Mr. Gokulchand Singai (Damoh), moved a token cut indicating that: (1) the Districts of Saugor and Narsingpur should be immediately made 'dry' and (2) that the rationing system be introduced.

DEBATE ON PROHIBITION.

Mr. M. P. Kolhe (Nationalist), supported the cut on the understanding that one Berar District should also be made 'dry.' Some heat was imported into the discussions by Mr. Singai's reference to Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, ex-Minister, when vehement protests were made by Messrs. Hifazatalli (Nimar), Rahman, Fulay and others. Mr. Mangalmurti and Mr. Parakh opposed the cut on the ground that illicit distillation of liquor would increase and the province would be put to a great financial loss. Mr. De, Commissioner, Berar, described the loss which would be involved if one District went dry. Replying to the criticism made against him, the Hon. Mr. Jaiswal, said that Government could not give any undertaking in view of the financial loss and the possibility of illicit distillation. He tried to point out that prohibition had failed completely in countries where it had been introduced.

The tables were turned against Mr. Jaiswal, when Mr. Khaparde (Amraoti), quoted Mr. Jaiswal's speech dated March, 1930, which contradicted all his arguments and the Democrats with their wry faces made frantic efforts to retrieve the position of their party and the Ministers.

Rao Bahadur Naidoo made a solemn declaration that the cut was not a censure motion against the Ministers. Khan Saheb Tarapore (Durg), who made himself particularly humorous in the Council today paid homilies to the Member-in-Charge. Mr. Kedar (Wardha) made a particularly high-toned speech, praising every one including the Hon. the Home Member, but urged the Minister should follow the policy enunciated by Mr. Gokulchand Singai. The motion was pressed to a division and what was rumoured in certain quarters as a move to unseat the Minister, Mr. Jaiswal, vanquished in the air, to the inward dispair of many disappointed Democrats. The House then adjourned to Monday, the 2nd March, 1931.

MASS MEETING OF THE RAILWAY WORKERS.

General Strike Recommended

At a mass meeting held last evening under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union at Kamgar Maidan, the Railway workers mustered strong to protest against the policy of the retrenchment and condemn the retrenchment already effected by several railways.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided and Messrs. Khedgiker, Chowdhery, Randive Pradhan, Marcel and Seikh and Mrs. Girjabai Bhat addressed the meeting. Following resolution was moved and passed unanimously:—

RESOLUTION.

This meeting of the Railway workers held under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union considers the proposed retrenchment as a direct blow on the working class movement in general and strongly protests against it and condemns the retrenchment already effected by certain Railways in view of the fact that this has not only increased the unemployment but has also prevented the reinstatement of the G. I. P. strikers and therefore requests the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to combat the offensive by organised efforts including the declaration for a Railway strike all over India.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON RAILWAY FINANCE.

(Continued from page 7

ple being that of the Editor of this paper who was given B class.

A MYSTERY.

A funny thing happened with Mr. Fulchand Bapujee of Kaira. He had been in A class for more than seven months when he was reduced to B. How and why he could be transferred to B, when the Government had kept him so long in A class one fails to understand, but so it was. But a more funny thing was still in store. After being kept in B class for 25 days he was again put in A. Why Mr. Fulchand was troubled in this way and why he was reduced and again promoted is beyond my understandings?

Then there are some other cases. Mr. V. Bhede, B. A., LL. B., pleader of Satara was confirmed in B class on his first conviction. On his second conviction the Magistrate gave him B class again, but the Home Department reduced him to C after he had spent some portion of his second sentence in B Class.

VICTIMISATION OF YOUTHS.

There are other instances in which graduates and men of position outside are given C class. Educated persons and especially youths are specially victimised and attempts are made to terrorise them in many ways, so that their youthful spirits may be broken. It is an unwritten rule of the Home Department that young men even when they belong to the most respectable families and even if they are very well-educated, must with some exceptions be classed C. Students are as a rule put in C class even when the study post-graduate courses. Messrs. G. D. Thakkore B.A., M. A. Vaidya Bs. Sc., Saraswati Chandra Shah, Madhu Desai, Student of Medical College, M. V. Bhede, B. A. LL. B., Kelkar, S. G. Bhave, B.A., LL. B., are all young men, and belong to good families and all are accustomed to life much above the average, but all were reduced to C after having finished some portion of their sentences in B.

The instances mentioned above are only a very small portion of the cases of injustice in classification that I happened to know in Yerawda, but all the same they are quite sufficient to show that the methods of classification are most imperfect, arbitrary and unjust.

WANTED IMMEDIATE ENQUIRY.

Classification has brought more trouble and misery in place of the vainly promised improvement. Reforms in jails are sorely needed and the classification rules need very badly to be revised. The rules of classification ought to be more rigid and there should be left little scope for the executive to do mischief, while filling in the gaps. It would be much better if instead of such vague terms as are now contained in the G. R. on classification we had some definite things such as educational qualifications or paying of certain amount of taxes or membership of elective bodies as the basis for allotment of better classes.

Reforms in jails are sorely needed and it is the duty of elected M. L. C.'s to bring the Government to book. Jails are a provincial subject and so are within the control of the Legislative Council. In Bengal and some other places the Legislatures have censured the executive by refusing extra grants for jail administration. It is time the Bombay Council followed suit. Enquiry into jail hardships and illegalities ought to be demanded and sweeping changes and reforms introduced in jails. It is the duty of all elected members of the Council to try for this, but most of all it is the duty of R. B. Kale the University Member to do so for the University men are specially victimised and being accustomed to better life they naturally feel the jail inequities most.

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'PATIT-PAVAN" TEMPLE AT RATNAGIRI

—:o:—

New Municipal Elections.

(From A Correspondent)

RATNAGIRI, Feb. 27

Mr. V. D Savalkar, has succeeded in having a costly temple built free to all Hindus. The temple is named Patetpavan Mandir. Before two years Dr Kurtkoti laid down the foundation stone and recently on the 22nd February images were installed. Shri Bhagvishit Kher has spent about a lakh of Rs. over the temple. The installation ceremony alone was celebrated at a cost of Rs 15,000/- or so. Dr. Kurtkoti Shankaracharya, Masurker Maharaj, Pachalegaonkar, Chonde Godhadebua and many other saints and some gentlemen from outside had specially come for the occasion. Many untouchables and sympathisers attended.

NEW ELECTIONS.

The general election of the Ratnagiri Municipality was held on the 21st inst. The votes were counted on the 23rd. As a result Messrs. Parulekar, Khatu Ranade, Kadam and Hakim out of present body failed and Messrs. Ayesha Dali, Savant, Shinde and Khoje were the new comers. With this difference the old body continues.

Muslim Conference At Delhi

—:o:—

AGA KHAN TO PRESIDE OVER SPECIAL SESSION

BOYCOTT OF R. T C URGED

Maulana Shafee Daoodi, M. L. A., Secretary of the All-India Muslim Conference wires from New Delhi under date March 2 as follows:—

The meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference held at Delhi on March 1 sat for ten hours. Sixteen members of the Committee attended. It was resolved that a special session of the Muslim Conference should be held in the last week of March at Delhi, His Highness the Aga Khan presiding.

The meeting also adopted the following among other resolutions:—

This meeting deems it necessary that Mulana Abdul Majid Qadri, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Syed Haji Mohammed Husain and others should make a temporary stay at Benares for affording facilities, monetary and otherwise, to the aggrieved. This meeting further appeals to Indian Muslims to extend their helping hand to their afflicted brethren at Benares and send their contributions to Raja Sahib of Salempur, President of the U. P. Muslim Conference, Lucknow. In the opinion of this meeting it is further necessary that a deputation consisting of Muslim Councillors and others should visit the Governor of the U. P. for impressing upon His Excellency the advisibility of making good the loss suffered by poor Benares Muslims.

TRAGIC INCIDENTS AT UTMANZAI.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference records its sense of abhorrence at the excesses perpetrated on Utmanzais, and believes that the only panacea for such behaviour is immediate grant of responsible Government to the Frontier Province and further resolves that a deputation consisting of Seth Haji Abdula Haroon, M. L. A., Hon. Husain Imam Sahib, Hon. Syed Abdul Hafeez. Allahabad and Shah Maswood Ahmed Sahib, M. L. A., should at once proceed to Utamanzai to enquire into the tragic happenings.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani moved the resolution:—

(a) Whereas the Muslim community is now convinced that Hindus are bent upon establishing a Hindu Raj in India and whereas the Hindus and the British Cabinet have joined hands to ignore most of the important Muslim demands contained in the Delhi resolution of this Conference, this Committee believes that the establishment of Dominion Status in India and vesting of responsibility in the legislatures is detrimental to Muslim interests and will therefore not be acceptable to them; that until a definite settlement of Muslim demands is arrived at Muslims should boycott all further proceedings of the Round Table Conference; and to secure sympathy and active support of all political parties in England and to prevent British Cabinet from pursuing further the anti-Muslim policy it is necessary to sent a deputation to England to educate public opinion and warn that any constitutional advance without satisfactory settlement of the communal questions will result in civil war in India.

The debate on this resolution lasted nearly six hours and it was eventually decided to postpone further discussion till the special session at the end of this month.—A. P.

—:o:—

CENSUS BOYCOTT IN C. P.

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, March 2.

Census operations were boycotted at many places in the province. At Katol and Suoner, processions were organised at night. Meetings were held and resolutions were passed in the meetings not to participate in the census operations.

At Katol women volunteers only are vigorously picketing toti shops.

Faridpur.—A Muslim received serious injuries during a clash between two rival parties of zemindars. The disturbance arose over the possession of a disputed plot of land situated in Char Kacikata within the Matabaren Char Police Station. The injured person has been admitted into the local hospital and is lying in a precarious condition.

Just once a year.

The 12th of MARCH

the day on which Lahore witnessed a spectacle, so magnificient, stately and glorious that it has since then become an historical day of Lahore. It was the auspicious occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Amritdhara Pharmacy held in 1926. Since then the Pharmacy celebrates its Anniversary on the same day every year by holiday Amritdhara tournaments (Health and strength competition) for which prize worth Rs. 1,000 are given away for encouragement of Health-culture among the public. And in pursuance of the same Anniversary the Pharmacy, for the benefit of the millions of people in India and abroad, offers a unique

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FOR

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Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Post Office
LAHORE.

SHIPPING NEWS

—OR—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

—:o:—

March 3rd.

Benvenne, Struth, Melbourne.
Cepoles, Grigg, Miri.
Sturnfels, Hareyensen, Hamburg.
Alavi, Savage, Karachi.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Clan Macever, Macferlane, Liverpool.
Akbar, Ward, Porebunder.

DEPARTURES.

March 4th.

Mito Maru, Kurita, Kobe.
Heron, Nishizenva, Osaka.
Grelbank, Smitheon, Marmagoa.
Marienfels, Lieghold, Hamburg.
Portriges, Hewith, Mombassa.
Bankura, Darkee, Busrah.
Chybassa, Putt, Calcutta.

LOADING.

March 3rd.

Steamer Sturnfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Clan Macivia for Dunkirk.
Steamer Akbar for Jeddah.
Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah.
Steamer British Sovereign for Abadan.

S S Sturnfels: The L Edward Ltd steamer Sturnfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Badarpur: The B S O S and D Coy's steamer Badarpur arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Clan Maciver: The J F Coy's steamer Clan Maciver arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Mito Maru: The N Y K steamer Mito Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Marienfels: The L Edward Ltd steamer Marienfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Bankura: The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chybassa: The B I SN Co's steamer Chybassa will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calutta, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

(TUESDAY, March 3).

1 Portreges, Mombassa, 4-3, T Morrison & Co.
2. Kaiser-i-Hind London 7/3 M M and Co.
3 Iyo Maru, Nagoya, 10-3, N Y Kaisha.
4 India, Genoa, 3-3 L T & M I
5 New Orleans, New York 6/3 L Edwards Ltd.
6 Rabenfels, Karachi 6/3 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Marienfels Karachi 4-3, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Benvenne N F N F Graham T Co.
10 Mito Maru, Karachi, 4-3 N Y Kaisha.
12 Tuscania, Southampton, 12-3, Graham T Co.
13 Dumana, NF, NF, M M & Co.
14 Himalaya, Trieste, 5-3, L T & M. I.
15 Arabistan, Hull, 7-3, M M & Co.
16 Trevaylor, N F, 12/3 M M and Co.
J End City of Nagpur, Karachi 8-3 K Nixon and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Grelbank, Marmagoa 4-3, James Machintosk & Co.
2 Kidderpore, China and Japan, 7-3, M M and Co.
3 Bankura Persian Gulf, 4/3 M M and Co.
4 Vasna Busrah 6/3 M M and Co.
8 Yamagata Maru Japan 5-3 N Y Kaisha.
9 Tarantia, Galsgow, 8-3, Grahams T S.
12/13 Japan Colombo 5/3 L Edwards Ltd.
14 Chyebassa, Calcutta, 3-3, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Oostcapelle Malabar Coast 5/3, Merchant S N Co.
C R Jalatarang, Akyab, 5-3, Scindia S N Co.
F Barala, Rangoon N F M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON

Macedonia 4/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 6-3-31 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana 13/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Ranpura 19/3/31 P and O S N Co
Maloja 27/3/31 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Domala, 5-3-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Circassia 25/3/31 G T CO
Elysia 6/4/31 G T Co.

FROM OSLO

Thuleta, 11-3-31, G T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Dalhousie, 7-3-31, F F
Campbell Co.
Blocurfontecia, 18-3-31, F F
Campbell Co.
City [illegible]ristchurch, 13-4-31,
Camp[illegible] Eastbourne, 17-4-31,
C[illegible]
[illegible]-31 (Tourists).
17-3-31 (Tourists).
M GENOA.
[illegible]-31. M Italiana.
Genoa, 10-3-31, M Italiana.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gracovia, 10-3-31, L T Co.
Tokio Maru, 18-3-31 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 26-3-31, P & O S N Co.
Honolulu Maru, 12-3-31. O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda, 27-3-31, P O S. N.

FROM DURBAN.

Ellora, 6-3-31, M M & Co.
Karoa, 14-5-31, M M & Co.
Karagola, 28-3-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind, 7-3-31, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Arabistan, NF, M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Tascania N F G T Co.
Tarantia, NF, G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rabenfels 6-3-31 L Edwards
Sturnfels N F L Edward.

FOR TRIESTE.

Himalaya, NF, L Y. Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yamagata Maru, 5-3-31, N Y Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor NF, M M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karapara NF M M and Co.
Kenya, NF, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab, NF, T M and Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Bankura, 4/3/31
Vasna 6/3/31 M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Sarvistan NF M K Khaldi.
Alavi N F T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Kaiser-i-Hind. P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH

Arabistan, M M Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Tascania L T Co.
Tarantia, G. T. Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tottori Maru N Y Kaisha
Yamagata Maru, N Y Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rabenfels L Edward & Co.
Sturnfels L Edward & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Himalaya, L T O.

FOR BUSREH.

Bankura M M and Co.
Vasna M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab, T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor T M Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Sarvistan M K Khalili.
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Saraswati 2-3-31.
Naldera (Boats) 2-3-31.

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IMPORTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 3.

S S Jalaveera, Agents S S N Co. for Rangoon:—52484 bags rice, 213 bags chola and 200 vongs tyres.

From Tuticorin:—32 bags cardamoms, 295 bags tea and 264 bales cotton yarn.

S S Japan, Agents: L Edwards Ltd. from Hamburg:—250 bags potato flour, 47 cases hollow glass, 65 cases iron, 80 cases sulphur, 2233 plates spelter, 143 drums chemicals, 200 bags farina, 100 cases slates, 200 cases pencils, 80 cases Roue ghee, 30 cases tannin, 62 cases globes, 52 cases wood-pulp, 250 cases tiles, 250 cases sheets and 223 pieces logs.

From Oslo:—848 cases paper and 952 cases nails.

From Gothenburg:—1114 cases ceiling boards, 284 cases paper, 50 cases matches, 731 bundles nails.

From Antwerp:—50 cases earthenware, 95 cases paper, 380 cases chemicals, 132 cases pins, 150 cases Naptheline, 184 cases bolts and nuts, 98 cases tiles, 141 bundles steel tubes, 176 bundles steel plates, 135 bundles steel joints, 320 bundles steel rods, 83 bundles steel bars, 125 bundles steel tacks, 157 bundles steel ties, 1855 bundles steel hoops, 50 bundles steel staples, 837 bundles nails, 1691 bundles bolts joints, 1779 cases brandy, 286 cases wine, 200 cases starch and 190 cases coir discs.

From Alexandria:—3166 bags cotton.

S S Kidderpore, Agents M M & Co., from Osaka:—1260 cases glass ware, 25 cases shirting, and 180 cases canvas shoes.

From Kobe:—23 cases A. silk goods, 75 cases razor goods, 49 cases cotton goods, 30 cases shirting, and 70 cases glassware.

From Shanghai:—2316 bags peas 1041 bags tea and 13234 bags beans.

From Hongkong:—2000 bags nigar, 195 bales hemp rope and 5600 bags beans.

From Canton:—250 bags cassie.

From Singapore:—200 bales cotton, 1322 bags buttons, 1350 bags Sago flour, 638 bags betel nuts, 814 bags planks.

From Penang:—54 bags pearl tapioca, 233 bags betel nuts.

From Melbourne:—35 bales wool 434 bags tallow and 45 bags fruits.

EXPORTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 3.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind, from London:—200 cwts groundnut kernals K. M. Nathoo, 40 cwts. gum olibanum, K. Harjiwan and Co, 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V. Oomerbhoy, 1 bale woollen carpets, Cox and Kings, Ltd, 18 bales Animal skin, H. A. M G H Sawah, 4 bales animal skin, K B H Karimbax and Sons, 4 bales animal skin J Faizulla, 40 cases bristles J A Begie and Co. 5 bales woollen carpts D F Ismail.

S S Taranta from Manchester:—143 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd, 112 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg. Co., 250 bales cotton raw, A. Siam Corporation.

From Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd, 4000 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros.

From Liverpool:—44 bales cotton thread waste M Narottamdas, 50 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Export Co., 37 bales wool raw, D Sassoon and Co. 39 bales wool raw M Motilal. 5250 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J Francis and Sons, 1501 cwts. Myrabollum, Kalyandas Bros.

S S City of Nagpur from Manchester:—749 bales cotton raw. K Dunichand and Co, 125 bales cotton raw K Dunichand and Co.

S S Marienfels from Hamburg:—56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros., 235 bales cotton raw, K. Dooni-chand & Co., 623 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

IS REJUVENATION

possible without

Transfer of Monkey Glands into man's body?

The International Medical Science as well as Physicians and Researchers are seeking from the time immemorial the secret of remaining young and it is the ardent desire of mankind to remain young at any cost.

By the range of investigations on Hormon theorapy it is confirmed that the hormones of the sexual glands are capable of considerably improving the sexual, mental and other capacities of human body.

Prof. Voronoff, Specialist and Expert in the transfer of animal glands made experiments in Bombay but such operations are so expensive and risky that every one could not afford. At last this riddle has been solved and according to the opinion of the leading medical men and by experiments it is proved that the Hormone-Harmless preparations of Dr. Richard Weiss, Ph. D., M.A., F.C.S., (Edin.), Berlin, Germany.

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and

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suffering from sterility, Retard development, Apathy, Lassitude, Flabby figure, irregular menstruation and Leucorrhoea.

are effective specifics for rejuvenation and to create a rejuvenating effect, the regain of a healthy and robust appearance. Men who have been losing weight and strength on account of their lost sexual vigour revive quickly, get elastic and soon regain their sexual instinct. Many women who had become old-looking and wearisome regain their bloom of youth and recover quickly in the joy of motherhood

Price Rs. 3 for 40 and Rs. 7 for 100 tablets.

CASANOVA CREAM.

A wonderful preparation for external use. The advantage of this cream is a prolonged action especially in the Ejaculation Praecox.

Price Rs. 2/8 per Tube sufficient for 30 to 40 applica...

PANCRESAL (for ... Med...

activated pancreas, Hormon tablets obtained by a special process out of fresh pancreas. It reduces the excretion of sugar within 1—3 days and causes a decline in all.

METABOLIC DISORDER

all prominent medical men support. Have cured most acute cases of twenty years...

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BORSAD NEWS

—:o:—

Volunteers Sentenced

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Feb. 28.

Ras, Bochasan, Saijpur, Sunav, Kathana, Rupiapura, Borel, Vasna, Khadana, Vadadala, Anklav, Davol, Bodal and the villages surrounding these centres have boycotted the Census Houses were either locked from within or locked outside, the people were in the houses but refused to come out when called to come out for census or they had locked their doors and left the village to evade their being enumerated. Not only the Patidars but also the Brahmins, Barias and even Patanwadias boycotted the operations and when the officers and enumerators went out on their duty at the dead of the night of the 26th instant, they came across desolate houses and forlorn lanes. In the villages varying with population from 500 to even 5,000 and more, the census operators could hardly register from 15 to 100 persons as inhabitants. Even the untouchables and depressed classes bycotted the Census. It may also be noted that there was no clash between the public and the authorities as the villagers had erased the numbers beforehand and that the people themselves chose to leave the village for the time being to evade any contact with the officers.

GUARDED FIELDS.

The attention of the revenue officers has been directed to the tobacco crops of Vadadala and Amod where strong police guard has been stationed to keep an eye on the crops. At Vadadala there is standing tobacco in the fields under guard and it is estimated that the tobacco standing in the fields of Vadadala alone is worth Rs. 70,000. Eight of the Khatedars of Vadadala were arrested on the night of 25th instant and detained for the whole night with a view to force them to agree to pay up revenue but as the officials did not succeed in the attempt to induce the peasants into payment of revenue they had to be let off the next morning. The Khatedars of Vadadala have also been served with forfeiture notices if they did not pay up revenue before 20th March.

30 maunds of tobacco of Sjt. Manibhai Jethabhai Patel of Saijpur has been cut off and taken away by the attachment clerk. Sjt. Manibhai is a seasoned Satyagrahi, his house being burnt and demolished by fire and 14 maunds of tobacco being attached before, 5 maunds of tobacco has also been taken away from the field of Sjt. Somabhai Manorbhai.

AT JANTRAL.

The Barias and Patanvadias of Jantral village have resolved not to pay revenue dues. The attachment Clerk went to Jantral on the 24th instant and called various men to persuade them to pay up revenue but without success. The Bariastand Patanwadias are firm and united in their resolve not to pay land revenue.

VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.

29 volunteers sent by the Borsad Taluka Congress Committee to Anand to manufacture and sell contraband salt and picket liquor and foreign cloth shops, have been arrested at Anand, Kramsad, Umreth, Vasad and other centres. 17 of them have been sentenced to a term of R. I. varying from 3-1/2 to 4-1/2 months, including terms in default of fines imposed on them. Another batch has already been sent to Anand to take the place of those arrested.

Sjt. Zaverbhai Shankerbhai Baria of Bodal has migrated on Hijrat along with the Patidars due to No-Tax Compaign. The house of Sjt. Zaverbhai was broken open on the 23rd instant and 85 maunds of cereals and some household goods were taken away by the badmashes.

Buffalo of Sjt. Ashabhai Vaheribhai Patel of Saijpur was attached on the 6th instant. The buffalo has been sold on the 26th instant by the Sub-Inspector of Police of Kathana. Up-till now only ravanias and police constables bought goods attached excepting of Course Mr. M. M. Shah, the Ex-Mamalatdar of Borsad who has bought some articles of household use when he was in Borsad. Now comes a Sub-Inspector who buys a buffalo worth not less than Rs. 100 for Rs. 27 only.

LOCK OFFERS SATYAGRAHA.

On the 25th innst. D. D. Collector Mr. Bhadrapur, the Mamalatdar Mr. Benjmin and a batch of Policemen and ravanias went to Ashi and Dhundhakuva. Dhundhakuva has been in the No-Tax Compaign since April 1930 while Ashi joined in only in December 1930. The people having migrated with bag and baggage, the officers had to content themselves with a futile trip to the village excepting that they broke open locks and took away anything they could lay their hands upon. In Dhundhakuva they broke open 15 locks and from 5 they got nothing while from 6 they got only worthless articles and from 4, they could get some vessels, cereals and other articles of daily use. From Dhundhakuva they proceeded to Ashi but there also they had to adopt the same course. They broke open the locks of 11 houses of which 5 were quite empty and from the rest 6 they could get articles of daily use but of very small value. In Ashi there occured particularly amusing incident when the authorities did not succeed in breaking open a lock of a shop in spite of their attempt to do so for about 3/4 fof an hour. When the D. D. Collector saw that the lock offered Satyagraha and did not open in spite of laboured attempt for about 3/4 hour, he remarked, "Are the locks even seditious?" A further attepmt was made but when the lock was broken open and the shop opened nothing was found but a pound Sugar, one glass and one alarm clock.

MR. H. D. RAJAH IN JAIL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is shocking to read the account of treatment meted out to "B" and "C" Class prisoners in general and Mr. H. D. Rajah in particular. Mr. R. D. Baliwalla states in your issue of the 24th instant that "Sjt. H. D. Rajah was beaten, hand-cuffed and is still confined in solitary cell" Mr. Mahmud Ali Kasuri states that "of his classification with criminals and hard work, Rajah complained to a jail official who grew angry and slapped him. Rajah protested against this conduct. The matter was reported to the Superintendent. Rajah was taken to the Superintendent who ordered him to be put in solitary confinement till further orders. This was about two months back and till my release, i.e., on the 5th February, Rajah was rotting in a separate cell."

(2) "The last report I had about him was that he was still in solitary cell and was suffering from acute dysentry and his health was extremely pulled down."

(3) "About 15 days after Rajah's stay in solitary cell he had an attack of malaria and by the mistake of a subordinate doctor, he was brought to Jail Hospital. But his troubles did not stop with his illness. He was supposed to be too dangerous a man to be kept in hospital ward with other fellow-prisoners and besides there was also the fear that in hospital he might get a chance of successfully ventilating his grievance. About half an hour after his admission in hospital he was ordered to be taken to his cell. Rajah being unable to walk with high fever on, he was removed from hospital in a stretcher and again locked in his solitary cell."

To add to all these Mr. R. D. Baliwalla's news published in your to-day's issue concerning Rajah is still more alarming. As against all these what has the jail administration to say? I give below some of its cool replies and gratuitous advices to Rajah's nearest and dearest relatives

The Inspector-General of Prisons, states "that prisoner H. D. Rajah developed malaria on the 12th December, 1930 and was discharged to out-door ... on the 20th December...

"On the 20th ... 1931, he developed dysen... being discharged cured on 29th, 1931."

"Both the attacks of malaria and dysentry were mild."

"His weight on admission to prison was 120lbs. His weight on the 15th instant was 110lbs. and his present health is good—he being cured of both diseases."

"His request, therefore, for private medical practitioner to visit him is rejected."

The Jail Superintendent's reply:

"H. D. Rajah is in good health and is not and never was in solitary confinement."

"When in hospital, he was received 'adequate medical attention and diet."

"There is nothing for you to be anxious about and your request for your own medical attendant cannot be granted."

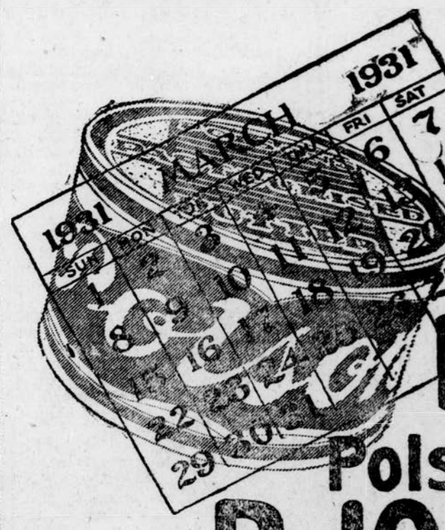
"The false stories you hear about him should not be believed."

What does the Superintendent mean "that when in hospital he has received adequate medical attention and diet."? Does it mean that outside the hospital Rajah is getting inadequate medical attention and diet?

Is it not high time for the Government to enquire into this affair through an impartial committee and see that prisoners like Mr. Rajah are done justice? Is it not in the interest of fairplay and justice that the Government should allow the relatives of Mr. H. D. Rajah to interview him as to verify the statements of the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Superintendent of the Yerwada Jail? Mere negative replies will not and cannot restore confidence in people, particularly when matters so alarming reach the public from reliable and respectable sources, who have seen with their own eyes and suffered the hardships themselves.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is for you to arrive at your own conclusion by a comparison of the two pictures I have endeavoured to present and if necessary, pass your worthy comment in an editorial note.—Yours etc.,

K. R. SABAPATHY.



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POLSON'S first Rs 1000 cash prize competition held in January throughout India & Burma was an enormous success - so popular that another competition offering the same useful cash sums is now announced.

The first competition asked entrants to place 12 statements in their correct order. This new competition is just as simple. Someone must win the first prize of Rs. 500/- - why not you? Read the conditions and

Win one of these useful cash prizes

1st prize Rs. 500, 2nd prize Rs. 200, 3rd prize Rs. 100

AND 6 CONSOLATION PRIZES OF RS. 25 EACH.

NO ENTRANCE FEE. WHAT TO DO

Let March be your lucky month. There are 31 days in it. All you have to do is to construct a slogan, bearing on Polson's Pasteurised Butter, containing exactly 31 letters - no more, no less. For example: "Untouched by hand, purity guaranteed;" "Made in India's most up-to-date factory;" "Packed in safe, clean, protective tins."

Each example given (which must not be used by entrants) contains exactly 31 letters. Punctuation marks may be used, and are not counted as letters. Now construct your slogan, write or print it plainly, with your name and address, and send with it the top cut out of a 1lb. tin of Polson's Pasteurised Butter, with the printed label attached. Send the label only if you can detach it from the tin. Mark your envelope "Slogan." and address

POLSON MFG. CO.
Dept. B.P. O. BOX 367, BOMBAY.

Make as many attempts as you like. Each must be accompanied by one top label from a 1 lb. tin of our pasteurised butter, with or without the top of tin.

Prizes awarded to senders of what are considered to be the most useful and best constructed slogans. No correspondence entered into, and the decision of the Polson Mfg. Co., is final and legally binding. Present Tickets from inside the tins are not acceptable for this Competition. Closing date for receipt of entries April 10th. Results announced in this paper May 0th.

POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER

B.C. Comp. 2.

Chi-Mai Cigarettes

Certificate From:

Consulate-General of the Republic of China

4, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA FOR INDIA.

Calcutta, India, 11th November 1930.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify, that after enquiries had been made, it has been ascertained that the firm of Tuck Loong Cigarette Company of Shanghai, Manufacturers of the "CHI-MAI" Brand of Cigarettes, is exclusively a Chinese Company and furnished with Chinese Capital.

C. F. Leo, *Consul-General.*

Manufactured by

TUCK LOONG CIGARETTE Co., SHANGHAI

CHINESE TOBACCO
CHINESE LABOUR
CHINESE CAPITAL

A PRIZE OF RS. 500 TO ANY ONE WHO CAN PROVE, THAT THE CHI-MAI CIGARETTES ARE NOT GENUINE PRODUCT OF CHINA.

TUCK LOONG CIGARETTE CO., (Shanghai)

Sole Agents:—SINDHOO & CO.

Sole Distributors for BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (Excluding Sind) } R. J. DASS. & Co., PRINCESS STREET, KESAR BUILDING, BOMBAY.

AGENTS IN UPCOUNTRY.

BEAUTY CHEATETH HALF THE WORLD

BUT the other (and the better) half cannot be cheated. Most of them are already aware of what Oatine can do in enabling women to put a good face on things.

Time has no terrors for those who devote five minutes of it regularly to massaging every night with Oatine Cream. This simple but necessary evening routine well repays the time spent. Oatine Cleanses, softens and refreshes the skin and repairs the wear and tear of each day before the next begins. Oatine snow protects the skin by day from the effects of heat and dust and perspiration.

Try them both—Oatine Cream Nightly and Oatine Snow Daily, or if you wish, cut out this coupon.

COUPON—Send me trial samples of Oatine Cream, Oatine Snow, Oatine Soap, Oatine Face Powder, a full size Oatine Shampoo and the Oatine Beauty Book, for which I enclose 6 annas in stamps.

Name _____

Address _____

THE OATINE CO.—17, Prinsep Street, CALCUTTA.

Dr. De JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

PREPARED FROM PUREST

NORWEGIAN OILS

INVALUABLE

IN THE TREATMENT OF

CONSUMPTION

AND ALL

WASTING DISEASES

—OR—

AVAILABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits

U. S. $ 242,973,145

Over

Rs. 66,81,00,000

BOMBAY OFFICE
12/14 Churchgate St.

HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

TWO AMERICAN BOYS IN THE U. S. R

—:o:—

(Continued from page 3.)

forehand. I guess the priest gets a fair portion out of each person, too. I counted fifty of these people with their white bundles while walking about three blocks. Their being white makes them seem more noticeable and numerous. With the curds, eggs, butter and sour cream which we bought, A——mixed up some 'pascha,' but we didn't have any 'kulich,' after all, because it was too much trouble to make and it is against the law for the stores to sell it, so you can't buy it. The 'pascha' is good enough plain. I wish they had it every day instead of only once a year. We dispensed with the blessing, but in spite of this we didn't get indigestion. At twelve o'clock midnight we went out to see the services in some of the churches. They were having ceremonies in each one. I had hoped there would be a lot of nice singing, but there was only a little.

I see quite a few bums sleeping about in the sun on sidewalks, on lumber piles and in vacant lots. If I were going to sleep on the ground somewhere, I think I should wait until it got a bit warmer. But it doesn't seem to bother these bums. Maybe they're immune to colds. A bad thing about the warm weather is that it enables beggars to expose their stumps without getting frostbitten. I saw one the other day with about six inches of bare arm stump wagging about in the open air. A naked stump looks bad enough when it is still, but when you see the man bobbing it about it is positively grotesque. I wonder how they found this out. I saw one other waving about a fourth of a leg in the sunlight. These are the only two that I have observed, so you can see that they are not thick about the town. X——would probably say that the waving of count less beggars' stumps was the main manifestation of a Moscow spring.

D. K.

CRAMPED FOR ROOM.

The other night Dak and I had dinner with Mrs. C——— and M——— at the Savoy Hotel. A very good meal and a nice talk afterward. In the matter of food, things are great. I love my tea every morning, and keep right on being very fond of the sausage. It is a mystery to me why we don't get tired of sausage eve ingle morning. Then when I ea hotels I get enough delicacies to satisfy me. For instance, at the Savoy we had turkey. When and if we get better quarters we shall have eggs every morning for breakfast. I can buy my st by means of my co card, for forty cents only reason I don't is that I should have whole family at the sar that is a little too purse. They won't per ves that luxury, and there and eat eggs with them some too. The sa with butter. So we are fixed exc for the ba bacco. I often thi where people have a st to eat in, another in, another to loun and still more to in—closets to hang your clothes, bathtubs, stoves to boil water or which give heat at the turn of the wrist, and easy chairs to sit in. My easy chair is my bed. But my life is one to be envied, even if devoid of these comforts. It is full of excitement, interest, curiosity, movement.

R. K.

MAY DAY.

The day before the first of May the whole town blossomed out in red. Every house and one or more red flags hanging from it. All the store windows were filled with red banners and pictures of Lenin, Stalin, Kalinin and the rest. Some of the bigger stores had little scenes, cut out of cardboard, in the windows. A typical one shows the Russian worker cleaning house. Tsars, officers, capitalists priests, in fact everybody that is symbolic of the old regime, go tumbling head over heels down the steps and out into the street before the worker and his vigorous broom. They are big, window-size cartoons with the figures cut out of cardboard. I like them. There were big "May First" signs all over, too. On the Opera House there was one of these signs and above it, stretching, all across the front, was a red banner with "Workers of the World Unite!" written on it. All over town were stars made of red electric lights. When I saw all these electric-light signs I realised for the first time that they don't have any here except on occasion. The Red Square was lit up by signs and searchlights, and various worker groups marched back and forth in it until late at night. The next day, May 1, I got up at about eight-thirty ate breakfast and then went down to the center to see the excitement. Bob had got a ticket to sit inside the Square, on the strength of his correspondent's card, but they would not let him have one for me. I went down and stood just outside the exit of the Red Sq e, which was just as good as be inside anyway, because all th had to pass by there. were no buses or trams had to walk down. es about half an the Square, but the way there the thick-

ness of a big-game crowd, so it took longer than usual to fight my way through. All the streets were filled with groups from various factories and office buildings, and 'comsomolets' and pioneers carrying banners, posters and clownish cardboard likenesses of priests, capitalists and such. The banners and posters were so thick that if you looked at a crowd on a slant from up above, you could hardly see the heads of the people. I got down there just as the first troops were marching out.

First a lot of infantry marched by singing. It was fun hearing so many of them singing together. Then sailors came by. They were the best dressed of all, all dolled up in dark blue uniforms, round white hats with ribbons down the back, striped undershirts and white gloves. The cavalry was the most exciting. Whole troops of horses came charging by, excited and frothing at the mouth after their gallop through the Square, with their riders waving sabers in the air. When the horse-drawn guns came along it looked like a chariot race. The teams ran four abreast and were matched, some pure white, some dappled grey, black and tan. They almost pulled the drivers off their seats in their eagerness. There were troops of bicycles and motorcycles (HarleyDavidsons). The motorcycles had side cars and in each sidecar was a machine gun. Then trucks with machine guns and big tanks that shook the ground, and little tanks. When the parade was about halfway through, a whole flock of little airplanes flew over, followed by another flock of big, slow-moving bombers.

After the last soldier had marched out of the Square the militiamen still held me and the rest of the citiz check by backing their h o us. I wondered what t r a soon saw that it leave a space fo and military attaches walk out and get into their car They walked within a few feet, where I stood fighting to keep my place in the front rank. They certainly looked their very one of them, suave, po immaculately dressed and at ease. The military at looked as if they had just out of some fancy militaonly then they had gone away in their cars militiamen re all the sidethe Square militiamen to rushing in and stampeding in on my leather suit looked like a solkind, because I walkthrough the line without being touched, while on all sides other people were being grabbed and put back where they came from. I went clear around to the other side of the Square, broke through one last line of militiamen joined a group of paraders from some organisation and marched through the Square with them. I think the only thing I missed by not having a ticket into the Square was that I didn't see the heads of the Government standing in their box. On the whole, it reminded me of "Big Game Day" multiplied several times and spread over the greater part of a city. Seeing all the soldiers, with their bands and their singing, especially the sailors and the cavalry, gave me a strong desire to join the army. I walked home about two in the afternoon, but the Red Square was filled with marching crowds until dark.

I ate lunch in the student 'stolovaya' in the basement of the house next to ours, and then A—— and I went for a row on the river. That was fun. We rented a nice rowboat with two sets of oars for seventy-five kopecks, and rowed up and down the river for an hour. On the way back we stopped to watch a balloon take off. It rose slowly, just missed the trees and went off to the south on a long slant, getting smaller and rounder. It would be fun to go up in a balloon and see where the wind would take you. When the balloon got too small in the distance to be interesting any more we went on home and ate dinner. After dinner I was too tired to do anything more than read for a little while and then go to bed.

D. K.

Yesterday I saw a moving sight—a man standing up waiting to hear whether or not he would be shot. It was the verdict of the Lena Goldfields trial. They said it would come at one o'clock, so I went round there a little before that, only to have to wait until five. Before I got into the courtroom I was all for having this guy Bashkirtsess, who was Kolchak's hangman and who burned a factory down, given the death sentene and the others good stiff jail sentences. But when I got in and saw the four human beings sitting, on a bench looking worried I felt sorry as hell for them and hoped for the mildest of sentences. One fellow particularly, Ryvov de Ribon. He is young and good looking, and I thought what a blight it would be to him to have to serve ten years in jail. It would cut out just the best part of his life. He got only one year, the other two five and six years, and the hangman ten years. The judges said they sentenced this last to death but commuted it to ten years on account of his low mentality and irresponsibility. I couldn't realize that I was actually in the supreme court of Russia. It was an ordinary room, with chairs in it for the audience, and at one end a raised table with a red cloth, with pictures of Lenin, Marx and Engels behind it. I was wearing my rough-neck sweater, and walked camly in and took a seat along with Russian reporters at the press table. It all seemed so matter of fact that I couldn't imagine that I was in a court where a man's life hung in the balance. I know that if I were a judge I should have let them off, because they looked like just ordinary troubled human beings. Three judges came in, dressed in ordinary clothes, and one of them read off the verdicts. One of the accused could hardly control himself and kept his face buried in his hands. The hangman didn't change expression throughout.

R. K.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Established 1897.

Head Office:— Empire of India Life Building, BOMBAY.

To spend money is easy, and to save is difficult: but the harder it is to save, the more carefully should the savings be utilised. They cannot be more securely safe-guarded than in a Life Assurance Policy in this Company.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., *Managers.*

Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

and 9 years before

Feb. 25, 1918. Age, 7 years 5 months; weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.

BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 21, 1918. Age, 7 years 7 months; weight, 2 st. 11½ lbs.

AFTER 8 WEEKS ON VIROL

How VIROL BUILDS for *LIFE*

At the age of 7 years 5 months, Marjorie McKenna was suffering from the most serious form of wasting. To-day, thanks to Virol, she is a healthy, well-grown girl showing no trace of the tremendous strain thrown upon her constitution during her terrible illness.

Remarkable Evidence—

At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Rosevale Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1 st. 11½ lbs. Apart from dressing of the sores, *she had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her thrice daily.*

On the 21st April, eight weeks after admission, her sores were all healed and she weighed 2 st. 11½ lbs. (Photo 2). Virol not only restored her to health then, as the Matron of the Hospital certifies, but to-day her doctor is able to write: "*I have examined Marjorie McKenna and find that she is in perfect health.*"

No other food has the same reconstructive powers, because no other food contains the same life-giving ingredients in the same proportions.

VIROL

Give your child Virol in the critical years of growth and development.

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCY. LTD.

(Established 1871.)

Having broken all records is going up still.

WILL YOU go up with it?

As an Agent, Organiser or Inspector.

THERE IS ROOM FOR ALL.

Most Liberal Terms and Personal Attention.

Nothing more attractive ever offered.

Write at once to—

Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency.

MOHAN SONS & CO.,

28, Apollo Street Fort, ... BOMBAY.

DON'T FEAR ?

SCORPION STINGS

It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8, Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4. One dozen phials are sent free of postag.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
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Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

TO MAKE

Your Life

Blessed with Health, Wealth and Prosperity go through

KAM SHASTRA

Sent GRATIS and Post FREE

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

DR. N. V. KULKARNI

The only HERB SPECIALIST in BOMBAY

Guaranteedly cures any chronic disease by

Herbal-Treatment only.

Empire Buildings, Fort.
BOMBAY.
Time—2-30 and 6-30.

FREE! FREE!!

Way to HEALTH and HAPPINESS, If you wish to regain your health lost by any cause, with a chapter of self-treatment with household remedies. Please apply for our FREE literature.

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N. Y. K. LINE

OR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

ners	Tons	Arrive	Leave
nagata Maru	3807	20 Feb.	5 Mar.
ikuni ,,	12000	---	13 Mar.
,,	5962	26 Feb.	13 Mar.
kusan ,,	10500	---	@24 Mar.
kiwa ,,	6972	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
runa ,,	10500	---	7 April
aga ,,	5860	30 Mar.	12 ,,
zori ,,	10000	....	@21 ,,

Do not carry passengers.
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(a)From Colombo.

OR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

amers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
kone Maru	10500	18 Mar.	4 April
ya ,,	11000	2 April	19 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

amers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
ma Maru	22000	1 April	7 April
yo ,,	22000	14 April	21 April

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Cheapest Round the World Tour tes.
Full Particulars, please apply to:
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
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Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
iko Maru	24th Feb.	1st Mar.
unko Maru	24th ,,	9th ,,
anghai Maru ..	8th Mar.	20th ,,
ngo Maru	10th ,,	20th ,,
nolulu Maru ..	12th ,,	25th ,,

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED,
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Phone Nos. 22150 and 25478
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SEMENADE
Tonic Pearls
PURIFY, STIFFEN and IN-REASE VITALITY.
Stops unnatural seminal flows.
WASTING DISEASES CURED
Bottle of (100) Pearls Rs. 6/-
Bottle of (50) Pearls Rs. 3/8
Tube of (25) Pearls Rs. 2/-
Can be had from:—all Che-mists.
Or
KHALE'S HOTEL, Grant Road, Bombay.
THE SUNBRIDGE CHEMICAL WORKS, P. O. Box No. 3585, BOMBAY 4.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
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Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
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Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)
Head Office. — Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents: The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH FOR
Your Clothes
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO., Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY

Amusements

TO-DAY 3 SHOWS—(1) at 3-30, (2) at 6-30, (3) at 9-30 P.M.—AT THE BOMBAY THEATRE!
See our Wonder-Boy
जैकीकूगन राम
JACKIE COOGAN RAM.
In the wonderful Stage-Talkie!
कुमारी १९३१ OR Miss 1931
Staged by THE BOMBAY NATIKA S. Co., before High-Class Audiences / Remember, this is the Seventh Glorious Week / To-day's Shows Nos 61, 62, 63 /

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A
Revolution in Indian Film World
ALAM-ARA
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing
India's first perfect Talkie in Hindi.
Peak of Romance------Essence of Drama
Imperial Movietone
BOMBAY.

Our New Play 'SAJJAN' by Mr. N. G. Kamatnurkar
will shortly be staged.
LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI
GRANT ROAD:—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
WEDNESDAY 4—3—31 at 3 P. M.
MRICHHAKATIK
SATURDAY, 7—3—31 at 9 P.M.
SANNYASHACHA-SAMSAR
SUNDAY 8—3—31 at 3 P.M.
Punya Prabhav

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road
To-day! To-morrow! Friday! at 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
CARLO ALDINI
IN
"TWO INFERNAL DAYS"
NEXT SATURDAY
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."

100 % INDIAN SILKS!!!
FOR:—
SUITINGS.
SHIRTINGS.
& SAREES.
Indian Silk & Tussore House.
DWARKADAS MANSIONS, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 3.

In spite of easier advices from New York the local market opened firm at 218/4 for Broach A/M. delivery on favourable news regarding the political situation and prices advanced to Rs. 218/12 on scattered buying. At this level there was free selling and prices declined to Rs. 215/8. Towards the close at 3 p.m. prices recovered partially under covering and after advancing to Rs. 216/8 closed as under:—

Broach A/M. 216
Broach J/A. 222/8
Oomra March 185/8
Oomra May 185/4
Bengal March 163
Bengal May 163/8

—:o:—

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, March 3.

March	142.70
June	137.30 plus 0.50
September	137.20 plus 0.60
March	142.70

—:o:—

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, March 3.

Bengal Superfine	180
Bengal Fine	175
Bengal F. G.	170
Sindh-Punjab Fine	175
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	170
Wardha-Hinga Fine	195
Nagpur-Savner Fine	200
Ycotmal Fine	190
Arvi Fine	190
Amraoti Fine	185
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	185
Mulkapur Fine	180
Khandesh Fine	180
Muthia Fine	180
Barwah-Sanavad Fine	195

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 3.

Following are the receipts into Bombay:—

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days	This year.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	297	68,138
Khandesh	1,392	284,159
Central India	1,138	265,469
Barsi and Nagar	2,215	143,766
Hyderabad-Gaorani	297	68,138
Berar	3,703	464,688
Central Provinces	2,078	264,696
Total Oomras	9,823	1,490,916
Dholera	380	93,280
N.-W. Provinces	98	84,699
Rajputana	....	26,386
Sind-Punjab	197	91,923
Broach	709	51,819
Coompta & Dharwar	46	17,113
Westerns-Northerns	...	8,629
Cocoanada	....	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	13,704
Persian	....	115
American	....	49,342
Egyptian and African	....	118,833
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	124
Total	11,253	2,046,899

Following are the exports from Bombay:—

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3,503	312,656
Japan and China	5,639	954,456
Coast Ports	....	8,694
Up-country by Rail	..	86,072
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	83,280
Total	9,192	1,444,966

—:o:—

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS: EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 404 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 95 per ton.

—:o:—

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY.
Total Remittances from 1st April, 1930 to 28th February 1931: (Sterling purchased in India) 5,395,000.
Remittances during the week ending 28th Feb. 1931 and Total remittances from 1st April 1930 to 28th Feb. 1931 (Transfer from paper currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury): 70,000(b) and 8,720,086(a).
Total: 70,000 and 14,115,086.
(a) Of this amount £5,725,086 represents remittance to meet sales of sterling.
(b) This amount (£70,000) is on account of sales of sterling.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Favourable Indian Political News

WEAKNESS IN WALL STREET INDUCE SELLING

Bombay, Mar. 3.

A close study of price movement of American Cotton indicates that operators in the United States of America are not anxious buyers. The recent recovery in prices is mainly due to foreign buying in conjunction with trade buying. The weakness of the statistical situation of American cotton discourage the professional element of America from taking a lead. However although they are not anxious buyers, they have no nerves to sell short as the trade condition are showing slow but steady improvement. At present the markets are mostly influenced by the activities of Bombay operators and there is absence of sellers while the manipulation of the Federal Farm Board continues on a constructive line. Yesterday the New York Cotton Exchange opened at a rise of 12 points on higher Liverpool cables but in the absence of buying prices kept on sagging on long liquidation influenced by long liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at 11.20c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.86.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points and ruled very steady on favourable Indian political news. The market closed at a rise of 11 to 8 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 13 points to 6.15 and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton prices advanced 10 points with may 4.91 and July 5.01 Egyptian Cotton prices ruled firm and Sakel rose 18 to 21 points. Alexandria market was easy and closed at a loss of 25 to 8 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.—
N. Y. May Highest 11-48 (opening lowest 11.27 (2-12 p.m.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.
Business has been decidedly better in spot cotton and in the Futures section the market reflected good Bombay and Continental buying and strong advices from Alexandria, which induced a fair amount of trade calling and buying. But buyers are now pausing, owing to the reaction of Alexandria.

In the Egyptian section, after early strength prices dropped sharply.

Manchester Cotton Cloth and Yarns Review: Cloth: Enquiries have been fairly large, but business continued to be very difficult, the lowness of offers militating against any marked increase in the turnover. More demand is reported by some quarters for India, but so far the results have been disappointing. Ony occasional enquiries are mentioned for China; elsewhere nothing of importance has transpired. The home market, however, provided useful miscellaneous trade, while the Continental demand was fairly well maintained.

YARNS: Enquiry continues satisfactory. Coarse and medium counts have been mainly favoured, but business has not assumed large proportions. (Reuter).

Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—
12-45 p.m.:—Liverpool market advanced after opening on optimistic political cables.
New York. telegraphs: Think July the best month to be short. New York squeezes July very unlikely.
3-55 p.m.: New York market declined on long liquidation. Wall St. selling and easier stocks.
Our travelling man reports that in Cental Texas there is too much rain, too wet for farming.

ANOTHER OF OUR LIVERPOOL FRIENDS CABLED US AS UNDER:
"Decline attracting more buying, reducing selling pressure."

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.
Liverpool May (Expected) eq. 6.03.
Broah A/M. (Expected) Rs. 216 eq. 4.90.
Dicerence 113 pts. eq. Rs. 50/.
New York May (Close) 11.31 eq. 5.65.
Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 216 eq. 4.90.
Difference 75 pts. eq. Rs. 33/-.
Liverpool—New York.—
(At Liverpool close) May 75, Oct. 65 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—
Liverpool:—New York cables, trade demand slackening.
New York:—Do not think market will go much lower. Buyers cautious with bids somewhat under the market. Consumption increasing Hedge selling light.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Mar. 2.

May	11.31—.05
July	11.55—.05
October	11.81—.06
December	11.99—.07
January	12.07—.05
Middling Spot	11.20—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Mar. 2.

March	11.08—.03
May	11.31—.03
Middling Spot	19.86

NEW YORK.
New York, Mar. 2.
New York, 10-55 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	11.19
May	11.41
July	11.65

New York, Noon Call.—

March	11.19
May	11.42
July	11.68

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Mar. 2.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	23,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 2.

	Opening	Closing
March	5.95	5.99 plus .11
April		6.03 plus .10
May	6.05	6.08 plus .10
June		6.12 plus .09
July	6.14	6.17 plus .09
August		6.21 plus .09
September		6.24 plus .09
October	6.25	6.28 plus .09
November		6.32 plus .09
December		6.35 plus .08
January		6.39 plus .09
February		6.43 plus .09
March		6.07 plus .09
Middling Spot		6.15 plus .13

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Mar. 2.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	6,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 2.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.76
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.96
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.16
Oomra, Good	4.16
Oomra, Fully Good	4.36
Oomra, Fine	4.56
Bengal, Good	3.96
Bengal, Fully Good	4.11
Bengal Fine	4.26
Scinde, Fully Good	4.11
Scinde, Fine	4.26
Scinde, Superfine	4.41

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpoo, Mar. 2.

March	9.54
May	9.63
July	9.73
September	9.84
October	9.88
November	9.91
January	10.02
Sakellaridis, F. G.F. Spot	10.15

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.
Bombay, Mar. 3.
Liverpool Wheat:—
Mar. s.4/2 1/2d. up 1/4d.
May s.4/4 1/4d. up 1/4d.
July s.4/4 3/4d. down 3/4d.
Chicago Wheat.—
Mar. dol. 79-1/4 up 1/8.
May dol. 81-3/8 down 1/4.
July dol. 63-5/8 down 3/4.
Argentine Linseed:—
Apl. 11.53 down 7.
May 11.65 down 9.

—:o:—

GOLD & SILVER.
Bombay, March 3.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	3
Mint Gold, 1st. Settlement	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	5	9
Silver, Ready	41	13	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	37	4	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	37	3	0

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JUPITER GENERAL
has Branches and Agencies in principal towns in India J 12

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1931.

Chirner Case To Be Transferred To Thana.

DEFENCE OBJECTIONS OVERRULED

"High Court Has Power To Look Into The Matter Of Transfer."

Judgment was delivered on Tuesday in the Bombay High Court by a Full Bench consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Justices Madgaonkar, Patkar and Murphy in the transfer application filed by the 47 accused in the Chirner Riot Case, wherein the first two Judges concurred that the present case pending before Mr. Gundil, Additional Session Judge, holding his Court at Alibag, should be transferred to the Court of the Sessions Judge at Thana, while the last Judge differed.

It will be recalled that the application was made on grounds of convenience and on the plea that the transfer of the case, which should ordinarily have been tried in the Thana Sessions Court to Alibag was 'ultra vires.'

The application was originally argued before the Hon. Messrs. Justices Madgaonkar and Murphy only, but as their Lordships thought that it involved an important point, it was referred to the Full Bench.

QUESTION OF TRANSFER.

Mr. H. C. Coyajee appeared for the applicants and Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate General, with Mr. P. B. Shinge, the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Coyajee reiterated his arguments in the Lower Court, and submitted that the Government had no power under the statute to direct a particular Judge to hold a Court at a place other than the place where the Court was usually held. The Government could only direct a particular Judge to try a particular Case. He further submitted that the Government order in the present case purported to a transfer of the place. The Advocate-General contended that the order of the Government of Bombay asking Mr. Gundil, to hold his Court at Alibag instead of Thana was a purely administrative matter, and as such, it was beyond the purview of the High Court.

HIGH COURT'S POWER.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar asked, if the Thana and Kolaba Courts were parts of the same Sessions Division, why was it that the Court at Thana was assisted by Jurors and at Alibag by Assessors. The Advocate-General replied that a "Jury" district or a "non-jury" district was decided on the basis of the importance of the place.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaonkar in the course of his judgment delivered on Tuesday said that the High Court had the power to look into the matter of transfer. He ordered that the present case should be transferred to the Court of the Sessions Judge at Thana. The Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar concurred with the order, while the Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy though that the application should be dismissed.

The Hon. Mr. Justice, Patkar, who occurred with the order passed by the First Judge in the course of his Judgment said that an order passed under Section 9 (2) was an administrative order passed by the Local Government in the present case, directing the Additional Sessions Judge to try that particular case at Alibag and did not appear to contravene the provisions of the Section 9 (2). Mr. Gundil having been empowered by the Local Government to try that case could by a special order be directed to hold the sittings of his Court at Alibag. The order of Government passed under Section 193 (2) and Section 9 (2) was not illegal and "ultra vires."

He further declared that under Section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the High Court had power to order a particular case to be transferred from a Criminal Court subordinate to its authority to any other Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction. The Assistant Sessions Judge, the Additional Sessions Judge and the Sessions Judge exercised co-ordinate or equal jurisdiction of a Sessions Court within the limits of the authority conferred on them by the Cr. P. Code, and were nevertheless different Courts each subordinate to the High Court. Therefore an Additional Sessions Judge, when exercising functions as a Sessions Judge was also a Court subordinate to the High Court. He therefore thought that the High Court had power to transfer the case from the Court of Additional Sessions Judge, Mr. Gundil to the Court of Sessions Judge at Thana.

He further opined that the order passed by the Local Government under Section 9 (2) was not a bar to an order of transfer by the High Court under Section 526. It appeared to him that the balance of convenience was in favour of the accused, and that it would tend to the general convenience of the accused if the transfer was ordered from the court of Additional Sessions Judge holding his sittings at Alibag to the Sessions Judge at Thana.

He further declared that according to the Indian Law Reporter 25 Bom. 682 at page 688 it was less advantageous to an accused to be tried with the aid of Assessors than by Jury. He thought therefore that on the ground of convenience, and on the ground that an order for transfer was expedient in the ends of justice, he would transfer the case under section 526 from the court of the Additional Sessions Judge, Mr. Gundil, holding his sittings at Alibag to the court of the Sessions Judge at Thana.

Concluding his judgment he remarked that though the High Court might not have the power under section 526 Criminal Procedure Code to order any particular trial to be held at any particular place, the High Court had the power to decide that a particular place of sittings of any court was inconvenient and that an order of transfer from a court sitting at a particular place to another court sitting at a different place would tend to the general convenience of the accused and their witnesses and if the High Court came to the conclusion that a transfer was necessary, a change of place was inevitable. He therefore, thought that the present case pending before Mr. Gundil, Additional Sessions Judge holding his court at Alibag, should be transferred to the court of the Sessions Judge at Thana.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy, who differed with the order passed by the first two Judges, said towards the close of his judgment that though he did so with great regret and much hesitation and diffidence he felt that he could not concur in to the order proposed by his learned brethren and in his opinion the application should be dismissed.

JUSTICE MADGAONKAR'S JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment, the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaonkar pointed out that the application for transfer was made on three grounds: (1) The notification of the local Government was "ultra vires," (2) the High Court had jurisdiction under Section 526, Cr. P. Code and (3) on the ground of convenience. It was contended on behalf of the Crown that the order was an administrative order and, therefore, not open to revision and that the venue of trial and the question of jury or assessors were matters for the local Government to decide. It was further contended that as no personal objection was taken to Mr. Gundil the Court could not exercise its powers under section 526. As regards the merits there was no greater convenience at Alibag than at Thana.

His Lordship remarked that the Advocate-General had suggested that an order of the High Court might be infructuous if the Government issued a further notification, but the present case had to be decided, as it then stood. Further, the scheme of the Code prevented any possibility of a conflict between the powers of the local Government and the High Court. The convenience of the parties concerned was to be decided by the Court, though the place of trial was left to the discretion of the local Government.

His Lordship opined that the local Government might direct that a Court of Sessions should hold its sittings at a particular place, but there was no provision for any particular officer to be transferred for a particular case. On the question of convenience without entering into the details as to the comparative salubrity of the jail or lock-up at Thana and the jail at Alibag, it appeared to His Lordship that the convenience of the people was generally recognised by the Government both in civil and criminal justice. It was evident to His Lordship from the affidavits that it was more convenient to try cases from Panvel at Thana than at Alibag. It was not urged by the Government that there was any particular inconvenience at Thana. Concluding his Lordship sounded a note of warning that in a case of that gravity involving life and death of the accused, it was impossible to ignore the question of trial by jury, especially so when the accused had the right of trial by jury. The fact of an administrative order did not affect the High Court's power under Section 526. In the exercise of those powers whether for convenience of the parties and witnesses or for the ends of justice, the result in a change of place of trial or a change from jury to assessors was in no way repugnant to the intention of the legislature. His Lordship, therefore, allowed the application.

Mr. P. B. Shinghne, the Government Pleader, raised a question, after the separate judgments were delivered requesting their Lordships to clear the point whether the case was transferred to the Sessions Judge, Thana, or the Court of Sessions, Thana, so that if the Sessions Judge thought that it was inconvenient for him to take up the case himself, he might use his powers of transfer as a Sessions Judge. Their Lordships declared that the point only involved an anticipation of coming events, so without entering into further elucidation the case was transferred to the Sessions Judge of Thana, sitting at Thana.

JAILED FOR 6 MONTHS

Smt. Kashiben Girdharlal Kotak, 6th Dictator of the Karachi C. C. recently returned from Japan was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment in B Class. She belongs to the family of Messrs. Kotak and Co., Cotton Merchants, Bombay.

PEACE & GOODWILL

—:o:—

May They Prevail Between India & Britain!

LORD WILLINGDON'S HOPES

LONDON, Mar. 2.

"I return to India with the hope that my friends will welcome me, and that soon better counsels will prevail as already they seem to be prevailing, and that we will get peace and good-will between the countries", said Lord Willingdon in a speech at a luncheon given by the Eastbourne Corporation in honour of his appointment as Viceroy. He added that he was finding his two months' holiday the most strenuous time of his life.—Reuter.

"HIGH HOPES OF BENGAL."

Gandhiji's Message For Bengal

CHANDPUR, March 1.

"I have always entertained high hopes of Bengal and have had no cause for disappointment. But I know that Bengal has the capacity to do much more work if only the youth of Bengal will uniformly turn to non-violence ont merely as a policy but even as a creed. And I have never despaired of Bengal doing this notwithstanding the warning of some Bengal friends to the contrary", said Mahatma Gandhi in reply to a letter written to him at Allahabad by Mr. Hardayal Nag, a prominent Congress leader asking for a message for Bengal.—A. P.

Proposed Increase Of Indian Duties

—:o:—

WAS LANCASHIRE CONSULTED?

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, March 2.

In the House of Commons Mr. Been informed Cir N. Grattan-Doyle that imports of Soviet cotton-goods into India were so negligible that they had not been classified.

Mr. Hammersley, in a supplementary question, asked how long the Government had been privy to the proposed increase of Indian duties and asked whether Lancashire had been consulted.

Mr. Benn said that it did not arise from the question.

Earl Winterton asked if any Round Table Conference proposals not requiring amendment of the Government of India Act would be put into operation.

Mr. Benn replied that the Government of India had already announced that a Committee would be appointed to formulate plans for a military college. He added that there might be other administrative action which can be taken in the near future, and sympathetic consideration would be given to any such possibility. He assured the House that it would be kept informed.

INDIANISATION.

Lord Winterton asked for explanation of Sir P. Chetwode's speech on 25th February. He said that the House had no information about the extensive increase of Indianisation foreshadowed.

Mr. Benn suggested putting down the question mentioning specific points on which information was desired.

Mr. Benn referred to Chetwode's speech also in replying to Com.-Kenworthy who asked for information relative to establishment of military training colleges. Mr. Benn said that he had nothing to add to full statement of Government's policy given by Chetwode which had been made with express purpose of dealing fully with these questions.—A. P.

RUMOUR ABOUT SIR C. TEGART'S RETIREMENT

—:o:—

Official Statement

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

A statement in this morning's flysheet issued by the newspaper "Advance" that Sir Charles Tegart left Calcutta last evening for Bombay via Delhi on retirement and that Mr. L. S. Colson, Deputy Inspector-General, C.I.D. had taken over charge caused numerous enquiries at Sir Charles house where the Police Commissioner was found to be still present. An official statement contradicted the story of retirement and stated that questions both of the date of his departure and the name of successor have not yet been decided.—A. P.

HENDERSON'S MISSION TO ITALY

—:o:—

Sgr. Mussolini Impressed

TERMS OF NAVAL TREATY

LONDON, March 3.

In the course of his interview to Reuter on his arrival home Mr. Henderson said: "How near we were to the resumption of serious naval competition only a week ago is only known to those of us who have participated in all conferences since we left London. It was an imminent danger arising out of the position with its effect on international relations that prompted me without the least delay to suggest to Mr. MacDonald that the position could only be effectively dealt with by a visit to Paris and possibly to Rome."

It is learned that Sgr. Mussolini was very much impressed by the fact that for he first time, two British Cabinet members had gone on a direct mission to him to discuss matters vitally important to England and Italy. This fact had largely moved him to accept the British proposals.—Reuter.

SUPERIORITY AND PARITY.

—:o:—

Officials Reticent About Terms

LONDON, March. 3.

Rome.—Official circles are very reticent regarding the terms of the Naval Treaty, but according to unofficial report, France will have superiority in sub-marines not only over Italy but over all other Powers and there will be parity in respect of ten thousand ton cruisers of which France and Italy both at present possess seven. It is further believed that the Agreement provides that France and Italy will have two new battle-ships each, while it is forecasted as regards light-cruisers and destroyers, France will have superiority in total tonnage, although in certain categories, Italy will lead. It appears certain that respective requirements in the Mediterranean are not mentioned throughout the negotiations.—Reuter.

PROF. J. R. DESAI RELEASED

—:o:—

Intellectual Starving Of Politica Prisoners

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 1.

Prof. Jhinabhai R. Desai of the Gujarat Vidyapith, who had been sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment for delivering a speech at Chikli in June last, has been released from Yerawada Jail. When he arrived at Surat he was given a warm reception by members of the Vidyarthi Sangh and his friends and admirers.

Sjt. Desai after leaving the Vidyapith worked as joint Editor of the "Nutan Gujarat" a weekly journal of Ahmedabad, which he edited very ably and efficiently. In December, 1929, just on the eve of the Lahore Congress he was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Independence Conference at Ahmedabad, in which he put forward a strong plea for free India.

ARRESTS AT VIRAMGAM

—:o:—

Lady Dictator Charged Under Sec. 17 Cr. L. A Act

(From A Correspondent.)

VIRAMGAM, Mar. 1.

Shrimati Chandanben, the third "dictator" of Viramgam Congress Committee, Shrimati Padmavati Jibhai Kevaldas Sheth, Shrimati Chandaben Ishwardas, Shantaben and Ben Subdraben were arrested yesterday. Dictator Chandanben was charged under 17 Criminal Law Amendment Act, and the rest were charged under Ordnance 11. They were placed today before Mr. Golla, and the case have been postponed.

A huge public meeting of Viramgam citizen was held last night, to send a petition to His Excellency the Viceroy to commute the death sentences of Bhagatsing and others. Mr. Jaydenpratap Jeebhai was authorised to send the telegram to the Viceroy.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

HALVAD, Feb. 28.

15 women volunteers of Dhrangdra have arrived here for conducting the picketing campaign. It is a sudden surprise to the people of Kathiawar to see such an awakening among the fair sex in a socially buckward place. The Youths, though reluttant in the beginning have given a hearty response. The public is strongly criticising the stern and stubborn attitude of the cloth merchants and there is a probability of social boycott and hunger-strike by the public.

PRIZE OFFERED.

Sjt. Govindbhai has exhorted the people to muster strong. Sjt. Manickchand of Dhrangadra has declared Rs. 11 for the detector of the sale of foreign cloth, Srimati Kantaben Dagli and Champaben Parikh exhorted the women of Halvad to tate up this task.

This is the ninth day of picketing. Dhrangdra, elder's efforts for compromise have been fruitless. The organisers are determined there should be fine for those who refuse to seal their stocks.

Sjt Manilal Kothari has arrived here.

SURAT'S 9TH DICTATOR JAILED.

—:o:—

Miss Sopariwala Gets 9 Months S. I.

SURAT, Mar. 2.

Miss Madhumati Sopariwalla 9th Surat 'Dictator' who had five charges against her in connection with the Castle maidan flag salutation ceremony was to-day sentenced to an aggregate sentence of 9 months' simple imprisonment.—A. P.

JAMBUSAR NOTES

—:o:—

Satyagraha Farmers' Children To Pay More Fees

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMBUSAR, Mar. 1.

Yesterday morning a volunteer named Chhotalal had been arrested while selling bulletins but afterwards he was released unconditionally. He is re-arrested to-day morning under the 10th Ordinance.

Sjt. Deshaibhai of Kadwa, Sjt. Fakirbhai, the fourth editor of the "Rajodroha" bulletin and a volunteer named Himatlal were tried yesterday by the F. C. Magistrate of Vagra after undergoing nearly 1 month in the Sub-jail of Jambusar. But their cases were postponed till 14th March and they were released on personal bail to present themselves in the court on the 14th inst.

SCHOOL FEES.

The Head Master of Gajera Vernacular School has issued a declaration stating that the sons of the parents who have paid up their revenue should pay 1 anna as fee and the sons of the parents who have not paid up the revenue should pay 3 annas as the school fee.

CONVICTIONS AND ATTACHMENT.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

HALOL, Feb. 26.

Sardarkhan Kalukhan and Shankerlal Purushottam have been given two months' R. I. Dahbhai Nathabhai, Shankerbhai Becharbhai have been given 1-1/2 months' R. I. A worker of Rameshara by name Kabha Vesta has been arrested.

The following four Khatedars of Dhiwa have been summoned to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under Section 188 for removing the crop from their fields (1) Kabhai Moti, (2) Dula Virsingh, (3) Kabhai Dabhai and (4) Ander Khoda.

ATTACHMENTS.

One and a-half cartload of jowar belonging to Rupa Tersang and a cartload of jowar belonging to Mangal Baju have been attached.

SWADESHI MARKET.

The opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Market takes place on the 8th instant in the Morarji Gocudas Market. All those who have kept shops in this market are requested to take possession of their shops and arrange them.

All are requested to send in the Swadeshi Market Committee Office the description of the goods they are going to keep for publication in the Swadeshi Market Guide Book.

PICKETING AT LAKHTAR

—:o:—

Mahatmaji's Daughter-in-Law Hunger-Strikes

(From A Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Feb. 28.

Foreign cloth stocks were sealed in Lakhtar two months ago. Five cloth merchants, however, unsealed their stocks for selling their cloth to influential customers.

A batch of volunteers headed by Sjt. Ratilal Sheth of Saurashtra Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal has arrived here. Picketing is started. All cloth merchants except Divan Saheb, who has made over the cloth shop to his son—accepted the terms of the Mandal. Fourteen Sevikas' under the leadership of Smt. Nimubahen (Mrs. Ramdas Gandhi) nave offered their services for picketing. They are on hunger-strike at Divan's shop, some of them are only seven years old. President of Youth League, son of Nagarsheth, volunteers of Saurashtra Pracharak Mandal and other workers are still on hunger-strike.

CAWNPORE NOTES

—:o:—

Arrests And Convictions.

(From A Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 24.

Syt. Gangadhar was arrested yesterday at the village Domanpur in Thsil Cawnpore under the Instigation Ordinance. The total number of arrests under this ordinance has reached 63 during the year 1931.

CONVICTIONS.

Messrs. Sheopalsingh Halwai and Gangadhar have been sentenced to 3 months R. I. and Messrs. Rajaram and Maniram to 2 months R. I. Messrs, Jainarain Goenika. Prakashnarain Shiromani and Radhamohan Bajpai have been transferred to the Fyzabad jail.

VOLUNTERS BELABOURED.

In the course of picketing at Nanpara foreign cloth shops, it is reported that the police took some volunteers to the Thana and beat them severaly. It is alleged then they became unconscious, they were taken to a jungle nearby and left there. When they regained their senses, it was with great difficulty, that they returned to their homes.

OPIUM SHOPS PICKETED.

—:o:—

Arrests And Release.

(From A Correspondent.)

CUTTACK, Feb. 25.

The opium shops were vigorously picketted yesterday from the morning. During the morning hours the licensee of a shop belaboured the pickets. The police constables arrived in the afternoon and took over the charge of chastising the pickets. The pickets were arrested and taken to the thana in a carriage. Another batch of pickets came and were belaboured by the police. Sj. Bauribandhu Mahanty protested at this and the jamadar called a cab arrested him and the pickets and drove off to the thana. Another batch of pickets took to picketing. A short time later the pickets were seen running towards the opium shop. They were released after they were deposited at the thana. As the shop was still open they rushed to the shop and began picketing. They were eight in all. The crowd cheered the Vanars. A few minutes later the shop was closed and the Vanars returned to their ashram.

Four volunteers have been sentenced to fifteen months R. I. under sec. 17 (1) and (2) Cr. L. A. Act., for manufacturing salt at Balikuda by the S. D. O. Mr. Ahed who is at present at Balikuda to check the tide of salt satyagraha.

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